



he Fourth Plan reliminary Memorandum

GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN
PLANNING DEPARTMENT

The Fourth Plan Preliminary Memorandum



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PLANNING DEPARTMENT

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I. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The First and Second Five Year Plans

The State of Rajasthan was formed as a result of the merger of number of princely States. It inherited a legacy which had hardly any parallel in the country. Very few of the covenanted States had undertaken any significant programme of development and except for the development of the Capital and some other important towns the other areas were in a sad state of neglect. The result was that when the First Five Year Plan was initiated in the year 1951 not only were the circumstances for economic growth difficult but even the basic social services and amenities which were already available in most other parts of the country had to be provided *de novo*. The important problems facing the State after the formation were the restoration of law and order, stabilisation of the State's finances and the establishment of a uniform and rational system of Government. In view of these circumstances, the First Five Year Plan had necessarily to be a programme of work drawn up largely from the administrative experience of those engaged in the affairs of the State. Even in the absence of basic data there could not be any serious difficulty in identifying the major problems and, therefore, the First Plan had the broad objective of increasing agricultural production and facilities for irrigation, development of power resources and the provision of the minimum social services in the form of educational and medical facilities. By the time the Second Five Year Plan was to be drawn

up the conditions in the State had largely stabilised. The Second Plan was, therefore, conceived in a more realistic and scientific manner. The emphasis on Agriculture, Irrigation, Power and Social Services continued and a number of major irrigation and power schemes were launched during this period. An effort was also made to direct the energies of the people who had now begun to appreciate the need and scope of programmes of development into constructive channels. Village Panchayats were organised to associate the people with the processes of development. The Development Blocks also provided an effective forum for mobilising the efforts of the people for productive purposes. In fact, the old connotation given to State Administration with its emphasis on regulation and control gave place to a new outlook which was steadily developing, that of a welfare State. At the commencement of the Third Plan the basic wherewithal for economic development were available to the State in good measure. The activities of the Government had become well organised and its policies and programmes well defined. Irrigation facilities had become available in substantial measure making the practice of intensive agriculture possible. There had been considerable progress in the generation of power which made it feasible for a number of industries to be established. There was also substantial progress in mining and means of communication. With the extension of facilities for higher and technical education the availability of qualified and trained manpower improved substantially. The State had also enacted progressive legislation to remove social disparities, improve land reforms and generally pave the way for the establishment of a welfare State.

Third Plan

From the stand point of a long term perspective the Third Plan could be considered as the first phase of the effort for laying a sound foundation for self-sustaining economic growth of the State. The main emphasis in the Third Plan was on increasing agricultural production. Intensive programmes were undertaken in selected areas having good rainfall and irrigation facilities. The emphasis on irrigation and power projects continued as these sectors provided the key to economic growth. Special attention was also given to extension of educational facilities and improvement in drinking water supply in both urban and rural areas.

The progress in the first year of the Third Plan was very encouraging and the State income rose from Rs. 473.53 crores in 1960-61 to

Rs. 508.64 crores at constant (1954-55) prices. The State income in real terms thus increased by 7.1 per cent in 1961-62 over 1960-61. Due to the Chinese aggression and declaration of emergency there was a heavy strain on the financial resources of the State and all the efforts were directed towards meeting the threat on our borders. The year 1962-63 also had indifferent rainfall in large parts of the State which resulted in fall of agricultural production. The preliminary estimates of State income for the year 1962-63 show that the growth in the State income in 1962-63 over the level achieved in 1961-62 was only 1.38 per cent. The per capita income at constant prices therefore, decreased by 1.19 per cent in 1962-63. The financial stringency led to a scaling down of targets of the Third Plan, both physical and financial and efforts were mobilised for achievements of the targets included in the 'core' of the Plan. In 1963-64 the State faced an unprecedented famine due to failure of rains. All resources of the State, human and material were mobilised for meeting this crisis. Relief work was provided at a very extensive scale and efforts were made to save the vast cattle wealth of the desert areas which faced extinction due to shortage of drinking water and fodder. The expenditure on famine relief further weakened the resources position of the State and the fall in agricultural production had a very adverse impact on economic growth. The famine was followed by a series of cold waves which also damaged the Rabi crops extensively. This led to a further decline in agricultural production. The advance estimates for State income for the year 1963-64 show that the State income of Rajasthan in this year was Rs. 516.79 crores at constant (1954-55) prices thus showing an increase of only 0.22 per cent over the previous year. The per capita income fell from Rs. 249 in 1962-63 to Rs. 244 in 1963-64 both figures at constant prices 1954-55. Thus the increase in the State income in real terms in the first three years of the Plan has been only 9.1 per cent and the per capita income (1954-55 prices) has risen from Rs. 241 in 1960-61 to Rs. 244 in 1963-64. The progress in the first three years of the Plan has, therefore, been extremely slow mainly on account of fall in agricultural production due to failure of rains and strain on the financial resources of the State due to declaration of emergency and expenditure on relief measures.

The prospect for the year 1964-65 is bright and the loss in agricultural production in the last two years is likely to be made good. The State Government has undertaken other quick yielding schemes in the nature of crash programmes for achieving a rapid increase in Agri-

cultural production in the remaining two years of the Plan and it is hoped that these schemes would show results in 1964-65 and 1965-66. The investment in the public sector has also been stepped up considerably in the last two years of the Plan. All these factors give us hope for a considerably improved performance in the remaining two years and it is estimated that the State would be able to achieve an increase of 24.24 per cent in the State income as compared to the State income in 1960-61. The per capita income is estimated to rise from 323 in 1960-61 to 355 in 1965-66 at constant (1960-61) prices.

Fourth Plan

The basic objectives for the nation which have been enunciated for the 15 year period commencing with the Third Plan are to lay a sound foundation for self-sustaining economic growth, to provide avenues and opportunities of employment to all those who seek it and, while narrowing social and economic disparities, to ensure a minimum level of living to every family in the country. The Third Plan was visualised as a first phase of a period of intensive efforts to achieve these aims. The basic needs of the nation remain the same and the Fourth Plan has to ensure that the move towards a better life for the common people maintains its momentum. Considered in the background of the food scarcity and high prices of foodgrains, agriculture must continue to have the highest priority. In Rajasthan the increase in area under irrigation holds out promise for rapid growth. As against the likely creation of potential for additional production of foodgrains of 13.50 lakh tons in the Third Plan period, the target in the Fourth Plan is for creation of additional potential of 22.45 lakh tons. The achievement of this potential of production would require a massive effort both by the administrative machinery and the people. But considering the needs of the economy this is the minimum effort. In the Fourth Plan the effort in increasing agriculture production would be on the basis of a project approach intensive effort being undertaken in areas having assured rainfall and irrigation facilities. The irrigation potential would be fully explored and basin-wise master plans would be prepared for utilisation of all surface water resources. In an area like Rajasthan, minor irrigation and particularly irrigation from ground water sources would continue to have special importance. Efforts would be made to increase the yield of existing wells by deepening and boring and the utilisation of ground water potential would be undertaken in a scientific manner. The extension of electric energy to rural areas, particularly areas

having possibilities of lift irrigation would further increase the area under Irrigation. In the arid and semi-arid zones of the State, animal husbandry continues to be the primary occupation of the people. The recent famine has highlighted the inadequacy of our fodder arrangements. In the Fourth Plan intensive development of animal husbandry, particularly in the desert areas, is proposed to be taken up in an integrated and scientific manner. The milk produce of the vast cattle population of the State is not properly utilised and, therefore, the activity under dairying sector is proposed to be stepped up considerably. In the power sector 6,000 new localities are expected to be electrified and the availability of firm power is to be increased to 650 MW. The main administrative headquarters and centres of industrial activities are proposed to be connected with good roads. The availability of cheap power and good communication are expected to promote rapid industrialisation of the State. In keeping with the decisions of the National Development Council the State also propose to set up consumer goods industries in certain key sectors. This would help in overcoming the shortage of certain consumer goods and also provide a good source of non-tax revenue to the State. Special emphasis is to be given to industries which promote the growth of ancilliary and feeder industries.

The basic problem of the Fourth Plan continues to be one of generating a rapid increase in production without impairing social stability. We have already seen how the economy of the State experienced considerable stress and strain in the year 1962-63 and 1963-64. The rise in prices and the shortages of essential consumer goods have cast a heavy burden on the people. The Fourth Plan would demand greater sacrifices from the people, but such a demand must be accompanied by a promise of fulfilment of their basic needs. In the meeting of the National Development Council there was a general consensus for evolving a National minimum for every sector, particularly in the field of social amenities which must be achieved all over the country by the end of the Fourth Plan. The basic minimum amenities for rural areas should be:—

- (a) provision of potable drinking water,
- (b) approach roads to connect the village from the nearest marketing centres,
- (c) primary schools for every village,
- (d) a Middle School within easy access,

- (e) a medical or ayurvedic dispensary within a short distance, and
 (f) a veterinary dispensary within easy reach.

We have attempted to provide for these minimum amenities in the Rural areas within the available resources in the Fourth Plan.

The famines last year highlighted the problem of drinking water in the State. It is necessary, therefore, to plan for providing potable drinking water supply to every village by the end of the Fourth Plan. Similarly piped water schemes must be provided to all urban towns and also to bigger villages. In education while there has been satisfactory progress the rapid expansion has resulted in a certain deterioration in standards. It is imperative that the institutions should be properly equipped and staffed and that facilities for science and agriculture education should be extended to a large majority of the secondary schools. Also a backward State like Rajasthan must catch up with the rest of the country in enrolment of students and for this purpose special emphasis has to be given to girls education. In medical and ayurved sectors emphasis has to be laid on expansion of medical facilities so that they may be available to every village within easy access. Also steps have to be taken for improvement of training facilities to relieve the chronic shortage of doctors, nurses and compounders.

Rajasthan was a pioneer in the introduction of Panchayati Raj. These institutions and particularly the Panchayats have not been able to contribute their maximum to the development effort due to financial difficulties. The Santhanam Committee and the Study Team on Panchayati Raj known as the Sadiq Ali Committee have made several recommendations for enabling the Panchayats to play a more useful role in the development of rural areas. These recommendations are proposed to be implemented in the Fourth Plan. To associate these institutions intimately with the production programmes, it is proposed to provide a substantially larger discretionary fund in the shape of free fund to these institutions. This would also give to them larger freedom in deciding the nature of the schemes and will certainly result in better response from the people of the rural areas to the Plan Programmes.

In order to ensure that the special circumstances obtaining in each of the regions of the State are fully taken into consideration while

planning for their development, separate regional plans will be prepared and integrated into the State Plan. For this purpose the State will be divided into the following regions:—

1. The Central and eastern plan region comprising the districts of Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Sawai Madhopur, Tonk, Ajmer, Bhilwara, Bundi, Jhalawar, Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Sirohi and Kota excluding scheduled areas.
2. The arid and semi-arid zones including districts of erstwhile Jodhpur and Bikaner Divisions excluding Sirohi and the command area of Rajasthan Canal and Bhakra projects together with the districts of Sikar and Jhunjhunu.
3. Scheduled areas including the districts of Dungarpur and Banswara and parts of Udaipur, Chittorgarh, Kota, Pali and Sirohi which are predominantly inhabited by scheduled tribes.
4. Likely command areas of the Gang Canal, Rajasthan Canal and Bhakra Projects by the end of the Fourth Plan.

To tide over the present crisis and also to mobilise larger resources for the Fourth Plan it is necessary to concentrate on the optimum utilisation of benefits created by the end of the Third Plan in the Fourth Plan period. Special efforts would be made to complete the incomplete schemes and to ensure more efficient utilisation of the existing potential. For similar reasons in the Fourth Plan period greater emphasis would be laid on quick yielding projects in the first two years of the Fourth Plan specially in the field of agriculture and irrigation.

An important aspect of economic growth is the distribution of benefits accruing from the processes of development to as large a number of people as possible. Similarly, in any development programme the uplift of socially and economically backward sections of society deserve the highest priority. Special measures are proposed to be devised to ensure that the weaker sections of our society are enabled to play their role effectively in the Fourth Plan period and that the benefits of the developmental programmes go in a larger measure to these sections. Special reservation of funds for the weaker sections and special schemes for their economic betterment are proposed to be included in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

The availability of water for irrigation brings in its wake a substantial change in the economy of the area. It is, therefore, proposed to prepare comprehensive and integrated plans for the optimum utilisation of the benefits accruing from these projects. In preparing these plans the following factors will be specially taken into consideration:—

1. Conducting of soil survey,
2. Evolution of scientific crop pattern, their publication and demonstration,
3. Suitable arrangements for advancing credit to meet the increased cost of agriculture,
4. Arrangements for the marketing of produce,
5. Construction of adequate net work of roads, culverts and bridges to open up the area,
6. Setting up of agriculture based industries and processing units, and
7. Provision of proper drainage to prevent water logging and salinity problems.

Special programmes are also proposed to be undertaken for the backward areas of the State. These areas have to be identified on the basis of indicators evolved by the Planning Commission and an attempt has to be made to bring these areas at par with the level of development of the State as a whole.

Unemployment and under-employment continues to be a major problem in the State. The backlog of unemployment is expected to be at the end of the Third Plan, of the order of 5.08 lakhs and the net addition of labour force during the Fourth Plan is likely to be 11.15 lakhs. Without detracting from the efficiency of performance emphasis has to be laid on projects which have a larger employment potential. Also efforts have to be made to develop village and small industries in the rural areas to relieve the burden of under-employment.

It has been recognised that a time has now come when we should think of associating the officials and non-officials at the district and block level in the processes of Planning. This would make the Plans more realistic and attuned to the needs of the area. Moreover, it will indicate in the people a feeling of greater participation

in the developmental activities. Special emphasis is, therefore, being laid in the Fourth Plan on the preparation of District and Block Plans.

Effective implementation of programmes is the logical culmination of the Planning processes. The success of the Plan depends largely on the efficiency of the administrative machinery. Specially in view of the heavy responsibilities likely to fall upon the administrative machinery the need for review is very vital to the success of the Plan. This matter has been engaging the attention of the Government for some time past. Various special Committees were constituted to examine this question of reorganisation and reforms in the administrative systems and procedures obtaining in the State. The most important of these were the Administrative Enquiry Committee, 1956 and the Administrative Reforms Committee, 1962. The recommendations of these Committees are engaging the attention of the Government. It is also necessary to improve the training facilities and to that end the recommendations of the State Committee on Training are being implemented. There is also a case for improvement in the Planning Machinery of the State. Proposals for improvement of basic statistics and their processing and analysis are being included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Also the Evaluation Organisation is being strengthened to undertake responsibilities in areas other than those covered by Community Development programmes and Panchayati Raj institutions.

II. SIZE AND PATTERN OF INVESTMENT

Major considerations in determining the Fourth Plan

The quantum and pattern of investment required to be made in the economy will be governed by the objectives that are in view. In purely economic terms the objectives are generally in terms of bringing about a certain increase in the State or per capita income. Taking into consideration the circumstances obtaining in this State as well as in the country as a whole the various alternatives that could be considered for determining the investment in the Fourth Five Year Plan in the State are briefly stated below:—

(a) In the Third Five Year Plan of the country it was envisaged that the per capita income in India would be raised from the 1950-51 level (Rs. 284) by 86.62% in the course of the following 25 years upto 1975-76, *i.e.*, to Rs. 530, both figures being at 1960-61 prices. If the same growth is to be contemplated for the per capita income of the State, this income which was Rs. 282 in 1950-51 at 1960-61 prices would have to be raised to Rs. 526 by 1975-76.

(b) Although, in the past recent considerations the objectives have been some what modified it was originally envisaged that the national income would increase from Rs. 19,000 crores to Rs. 25,000 crores during the Fourth Plan and to Rs. 33,000

crores by the end of the Fifth Plan, thereby registering an increase of 73.68%, over the income level obtaining in 1965-66, in the course of the next decade. At the same rate of growth, the State income which is expected to be of the order of Rs. 79,093 lacs in 1965-66 should increase to Rs. 1,37,369 lacs by 1975-76.

(c) The national per capita income during 1965-66 is expected to be Rs. 385. If this is to increase to the projected level of Rs. 530, as indicated in alternative (a), by 1975-76, there will be an increase of 37.66% in the course of the next decade. If the same rate of growth is to be achieved in respect of the State's per capita income, it will have to increase from Rs. 355 in 1965-66 to Rs. 489 in 1975-76.

(d) At an earlier stage the Planning Commission envisaged a constant annual rate of growth of 6% in the national income during the next decade. On the same consideration, the State income should increase from Rs. 79,093 lacs in 1965-66 to Rs. 1,42,039 lacs in 1975-76.

(e) The narrowing down of the gap between the national and State per capital income was one of the objectives of the State's Third Plan. Actually there has not been a significant difference in per capita income of the country and this State during the first two plan periods, but the difference is expected to widen considerably by the end of the Third Plan if the projected level of per capita income of Rs. 385 is achieved by 1965-66. According to the mid-term appraisal of the Third Plan issued by the Planning Commission, the indications are that it would be difficult to achieve this target by the end of the Third Plan period. However, if the overall objective of achieving the all-India level of per capita income by 1975-76, i. e. Rs. 530, is kept in view, the State income will have to be increased to Rs. 1,56,085 lacs in that year. If the achievement of the all-India per capita income level is to be met by the end of the Fourth Plan, the State per capita income will have to be raised to Rs. 450 by 1970-71 which would imply that the State income will have to be raised to Rs. 1,15,520 lacs by that year.

The population in Rajasthan increased by 1.5% per annum in the decade 1941-51. Early in 1959 on certain assumptions of birth rate and death rate the Central Statistical Organisation worked out

a series of estimates of population growth. They assumed a geometric rate of 2 per cent per annum growth for 1951-61 population projection for Rajasthan. The Census of 1961 revealed that the growth of population actually was 2.6% per annum at simple rate of growth and 2.33% at geometric rate of growth during the period 1951-61. On the basis of the estimates of fertility, mortality and migration rate population projections have been made for the Fourth and Fifth Plan period which are given in table I. The total population is estimated to increase from 201.56 lac persons in 1961 to 263.13 lac persons in 1971. These projections indicate a geometric rate of growth of 2.83 per cent per annum during the Fourth Plan period.

Taking into account the projected growth of population during the Fourth and Fifth Five Year Plans the targets envisaged for the five alternatives mentioned in para 1 are as follows:—

1970-71				1975-76			
Alternative Total income (Rs. in Lacs)	Annual rate of growth of income during Fourth Plan (Per cent)	Per capita income	Annual rate of growth of per capita income during Fourth Plan (Per cent)	Alternative Total income (Rs. in Lac)	Annual rate of growth of income during Fifth Plan (Per cent)	Per capita income	Annual rate of growth of per capita income during Fifth Plan (Per cent)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(a) 1,10,700	6.96	431	3.95	1,54,907	6.96	526	4.01
(b) 1,04,240	6.65	406	2.72	1,37,369	6.65	466	2.74
(c) 1,06,740	6.17	416	3.22	1,44,011	6.17	489	3.25
(d) 1,06,000	6.00	413	3.07	1,42,039	6.00	482	3.10
(e) (i) 1,11,100	7.01	433	4.07	1,56,085	7.01	530	4.10
(ii) 1,15,520	7.88	450	4.86	1,56,085	7.01	530	4.10

N. B.—State and per capita estimates are at 1960-61 prices.

We have no data to calculate the rate of savings and investment percentages of the State income. Also accurate sectorwise investment output ratios for the State are not available. Under the circumstances the investment requirements for various alternatives have been calculated on the basis of an investment output ratio for all sectors taken together. The Planning Commission envisaged an incremental investment output ratio of 1.8:1 for the

First Plan, 2.3:1 for the Second Plan, 2.6:1 for the Third Plan, 3.4:1 for the Fourth and 3.7:1 for the Fifth Plan. In a paper submitted to the Fourth Indian Conference on Research on National Income held in 1963-64 regarding changes in the Capital structure of the economy over the two Plan periods it was indicated that the investment output ratio in the country at 1960-61 prices was 2.1:1 in 1949-50, 2.15:1 in 1950-51 and 2.26:1 in 1960-61. The incremental investment output ratio between 1949-50 and 1960-61 was found to be 2.64:1. These estimates indicated that the tentative estimates prepared by the Planning Commission were some what on the higher side. With particular reference to Rajasthan it was observed that the type of investment under taken during the first three Plan periods particularly the Second and Third were long term investments in irrigation and power projects which are expected to yield benefits during the Fourth and Fifth Plans. The flow of the benefits from these projects which are indeed substantial specially as a result of the medium and large industrial units established during the Third Plan are bound to have a softening effect on the investment output ratio. Based on these considerations it would appear that an average investment output ratio of the order of 3:1 would be a reasonable estimate for the forthcoming decade as far as this State is concerned. Based on this ratio the investment that would be necessary during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods to achieve the objectives envisaged in the Five alternatives discussed above at paragraph I would be as follows:—

Alternative Total income (Rs. in lakhs)	Fourth Plan		Fifth Plan		Total 1966-76
	1970-71	1975-76			
	1	2	3	4	5
(a)	1,10,700	1,54,907	948	1,326	2,274
(b)	1,04,240	1,37,363	754	994	1,748
(c)	1,06,740	1,44,011	829	1,118	1,947
(d)	1,06,000	1,42,039	807	1,081	1,918
(e) (i)	1,11,100	1,56,085	960	1,350	2,310
(ii)	1,15,520	1,56,085	1,093	1,217	2,310

The National Council of Applied Economic Research has recently carried out a Techno-Economic survey of the State and the Council has estimated that about 52 per cent of the total investment in State was under taken in the public sector and 48% in the private sector. With considerably enhanced irrigation facilities available from the Rajasthan Canal and other irrigation projects and with the rapid expansion in the industrial sector the quantum of

investment in the private sector is expected to increase at a considerably faster rate than envisaged in the Techno-Economic Report. It may, therefore, safely be presumed that about 50% of the total investment will be under-taken in the private sector.

Keeping in view the resources position in the State and the state of the economy, the fourth alternative of achieving a constant rate of growth of State income of 6% per annum has been considered to be the minimum for the purpose of determining the outlay on the State's Fourth Five Year Plan. It may be mentioned in this connection that the rate of growth envisaged for the country by the Planning Commission in the memorandum for the National Development Council is $6\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum and the endeavour should be to achieve a similar rate of growth subject to the limitation of resources.

The Planning Commission has indicated that the total outlay which might be twice the outlay in the Third Plan should be regarded as the upper limit for the initial formulation of the State plan for the Fourth Plan period. It has also been indicated that proposals for the Fourth Plan be worked out at this stage on the same assumptions as the Third Plan regarding scope of the State plan and of Centrally sponsored schemes and that no project or scheme need be left out of the State Plan because of any decision that might be taken later in connection with Central financing. The proposals for the State's Fourth Five Year Plan have, however, been framed on the assumption that construction of Rajasthan Canal and development of the area would be taken up by the Central Government in the Fourth Plan period. This assumption is based on a decision taken recently in this respect.

The total outlay of the Third Five Year Plan for Rajasthan was Rs. 236 crores. This included an outlay of Rs. 42 crores for construction of Rajasthan Canal and Development of the area (Rs. 38 crores for construction and Rs. 4 crores for the development). On the basis of the indication given by the Planning Commission the Total outlay for the Fourth Plan of Rajasthan should be double of Rs. 236 crores i. e. Rs. 472 crores inclusive of Rajasthan Canal. The inclusion of a long maturing project like Rajasthan Canal in our Third Five Year Plan had created an imbalance in the plan. The large outlay for Rajasthan Canal did not give any immediate benefits and because of this Project other vital sectors of the plan had to starve on

account of insufficient allocations. This was an important factor leading to the decision of the Central Government to take over the implementation of the Rajasthan canal project in the Fourth plan. If the estimated expenditure of the Fourth plan on Rajasthan Canal is deducted from this outlay, the same imbalance would be perpetuated in the Fourth plan. Due to the above considerations it has been found feasible to deduct only Rs. 33.60 crores on account of Rajasthan Canal from the total outlay of Rs. 472 crores arrived at by doubling the Third plan outlay. The outlay for the Fourth plan of the State excluding Rajasthan Canal therefore works out to Rs. 38.40 crores which is the barest minimum for giving a balanced growth to the State in the Fourth plan period.

For the purpose of determining the total investment on an outlay of Rs. 438.40 crores on the Fourth Plan the following considerations have been kept in view:—

1. The current outlay has been assumed to be 20% of the investment on the basis of the experience of the Second and Third Five Year Plans.
2. The estimated expenditure of Rs. 49.42 crores on Rajasthan's share of Pong Dam and Beas-Sutlej link has not been taken into account while calculating the investment, as this expenditure was being incurred outside the territory of Rajasthan and no benefits from these projects would be available in the Fourth Plan period.
3. While only the outlay of Rajasthan's share for Rana Pratap Sagar, Kota Dam and Mahi Project has been provided in our Plan the investment has been calculated taking into account the share of the Madhya Pradesh Government in these projects as they are being executed in our territory.
4. The investments in Centrally sponsored schemes outside the plan ceiling has been taken to be Rs. 18 crores on the analogy of the expenditure in the Third Plan period.
5. The expenditure in Rajasthan Canal has been estimated to be Rs. 71 crores in the Fourth Plan (Rs. 40 crores for construction and Rs. 31 crores for development of the area).
6. The investment in the private sector has been assumed to be 50% of the total investment.

Taking these facts into account the total investment in the Fourth Plan works out to Rs. 842.00 crores. Calculating on the basis of an incremental investment output ratio of 3:1 the State income should rise from Rs. 790.93 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 1072.00 crores in 1970-71 at 1960-61 prices. This would give a rate of growth of 6.28 per cent per annum. The per capita income should rise from Rs. 355 in 1965-66 to Rs. 418 in 1970-71 also at constant 1960-61 prices. Estimates of State income from 1955-56 to 1963-64 from commodity producing sectors are given in table II. The estimates of State income at the end of the Third plan, sectorwise, may be seen at table III.

The sectorwise allocations for the Fourth Plan as compared with the allocations in the Third plan and the allocations proposed by the Planning Commission for all States in the Memorandum for the National Development Council are given below:—

Head	RAJASTHAN				ALL INDIA (all States)	
	III Plan	Percen-	IV Plan	Percen-	IV Plan	Percen-
	Outlay	tage	Outlay	tage	Outlay	tage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Agriculture	45.60	19.33	102.93	23.48	2000	26.18
2 Irrigation	86.00	36.44	57.28	13.07	960	12.53
3 Power	35.00	14.83	119.89	27.35	1625	21.22
4 Industries	8.95	3.79	19.00	4.33	400	5.22
5 Transport & Communication	13.20	5.59	32.50	7.41	440	5.75
6 Education	21.10	8.93	42.38	9.67	950	12.40
7 Health	15.95	6.77	42.50	9.69	835	10.90
8 Housing	4.20	1.78	6.10	1.39	180	2.35
9 Welfare of Backward classes and Social welfare	3.65	1.55	11.00	2.51	172	2.25
10 Labour and Labour welfare	1.00	0.42	2.42	0.55	55	0.72
11 Miscellaneous	1.35	0.57	2.40	0.55	37	0.48
Total ..	236.00	100.00	438.40	100.00	7660	100.00

From the statement it would appear that highest priority has been accorded to agricultural programmes including minor irrigation,

soil conservation, animal husbandry, forests, co-operation and community development. The proposed outlay also indicates the continuing emphasis on irrigation and power projects. The provision for roads, general education and urban and rural water supply have also been stepped up considerably in view of our backwardness in these sectors. The activities for helping the weaker sections of society are also proposed to be intensified considerably which explains the higher allotment to welfare of backward classes and Social welfare. The details of the sectorwise allocations in the Fourth Plan are given in Table IV.

The level of development estimated to be reached at the end of the Third Plan and the physical targets of the Fourth Plan are given in the statement below:-

Item	Unit	Likely achievement at the end of 1965-66	Target to be achieved by the end of 1970-71	Percentage increase
1	2	3	4	5
I. Agriculture Production :				
(Additional Production Potential)				
(a) Foodgrains	Lakh Tons	13.50	22.45	66
(b) Sugarcane (Gur)	"	3.61	11.50	219
(c) Oilseeds	"	1.50	1.62	8
(d) Cotton	Lakh bales	0.98	1.97	99
II. Co-operation :				
Coverage of qualified rural families	%	42	60	43
III. Irrigation-Utilisation :	Lakh acres	11.96	21.42	79
IV. Power :				
(a) Firm power	MW	106	650	513
(b) Localities electrified	No.	1040	6040	481
(c) Consumption	MKwh	493.57	2903.94	488
(d) Per-Capita Consumption	Kwh	23.46	144.08	514
V. General Education :				
(a) (i) Primary (6-11) Classes I-V	Lakh Students	18.60	28.47	53
(ii) Percentage of the age-group	%	58	75	29
(b) (i) Middle (11-14) Classes VI-VIII	Lac Students	4.00	7.00	75
(ii) Percentage of the age-group	%	20.1	35.3	76
(c) (i) Secondary (14-17) Classes IX-XI	Lakh Students	1.63	2.71	66
(ii) Percentage of the age-group	%	10.8	15.32	42

1	2	3	4	5
VI. Technical Education:				
In-take capacity—				
(a) Diploma level	No.	1120	2380	112
(b) Degree level	No.	830	860	18
VII. Modern Medicine:				
Medical facilities (Govt.)				
(a) Doctors per million of population	No.	55	97	76
(b) Beds per million of population	"	486	597	23
(c) Area served per institution	Sq. miles	167	138	17
(d) Intake capacity in existing Medical Colleges	No.	550	550	—
VIII. Urban water supply:				
(a) Coverage of urban population	%	77.8	100	29
(b) Coverage of towns with a population of more than 50,000 with drainage Scheme	Scheme will be started in all towns			
IX. Rural water supply:				
Coverage of villages with a population of 2500 and above with piped water supply.	No.	100	All villages	
X. Roads:				
(a) Total Roads	Miles	18654	24454	31
(b) Roads per 100 sq. miles	"	14.80	18.80	27
(c) Roads per thousand of population.	"	0.81	0.93	15

The level of development estimated at the end of the Third Plan has been calculated on the assumption that the annual plan for 1965-66 would be of the order of 49.24 crores. Also while fixing the targets for the Fourth Plan, it has been assumed that the construction of the Rajasthan Canal and the development of the area would be financed by the Central Government and, therefore, while credit has been taken of the physical achievements likely to be made in that area, the financial allocations do not include the expenditure of the development schemes for Rajasthan Canal area. Further, the estimated level of development and the physical targets have been calculated on the assumption that the proposals for advance action

amounting to Rs. 262.63 lakhs recommended by the working groups at the time of Annual Plan discussions would be sanctioned by the Planning Commission for 1965-66.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS OF RAJASTHAN

(Lac Persons)

TABLE I

Year	Upto 14 years				15 to 59 years				60 years and above				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
1951	32.06	30.08	62.14	46.16	42.34	88.50	4.92	4.15	9.07	83.14	76.57	159.71		
1956	37.22	35.08	72.30	50.23	46.13	96.36	4.86	4.29	9.15	92.30	85.53	177.81		
1961	44.99	40.93	85.92	55.28	49.85	105.13	5.37	5.14	10.51	105.64	95.92	201.56		
1966	50.87	47.51	98.38	63.23	56.58	119.81	5.45	5.07	10.52	119.54	109.17	228.71		
1971	57.83	54.33	112.16	71.88	64.98	136.81	7.39	6.71	14.10	137.10	126.03	263.13		
1976	68.32	64.78	133.07	80.86	72.38	153.24	8.31	7.61	15.92	157.49	144.74	302.23		

STATE INCOME OF RAJASTHAN

(At 1954-55 CONSTANT PRICES)

(Rs. in Lacs)

TABLE II

Sector	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63*	1963-64@
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Agriculture.	11619	12108	14053	10245	13980	13575	12165	14001	13785	10905
2. Animal Husbandry.	4397	4468	4537	4957	5130	5246	5627	5759	6161	8193
3. Forestry.	32	34	34	36	36	37	35	42	33	41
4. Fisheries.	6	7	8	9	9	11	11	18	22	31
5. Mining.	240	247	241	279	271	413	400	378	502	525
6. Factory Establishment.	500	406	419	423	491	489	699	789	883	880
7. Small Scale Industry.	6022	6228	6388	6050	6929	7091	7239	7385	7545	7766
8. Commerce.	6737	6899	7057	7216	7376	7553	7730	7819	8014	8209
9. Transport.	671	773	781	802	815	829	867	892	916	939
10. Public Authorities.	3080	3053	4301	4464	4876	5271	5699	6038	6505	6740
11. Profession & Liberal Arts (including domestic services.)	4123	4256	4388	4459	4537	4662	4702	4840	5013	5131
12. House property.	1902	1933	1975	2010	2046	2081	2119	2154	2189	2310
TOTAL STATE INCOME	40019	41317	44182	41555	46507	47258	47353	50864	51568	51679
PER CAPITA INCOME :	2 33	235	246	226	248	246	241	252	249	244

@ Advance estimates

*Preliminary.

STATE INCOME ESTIMATES AT THE END OF SECOND AND THIRD PLAN PERIODS

(AT 1960-61 PRICES)

TABLE III

(Rs. in lacs)

Sector	1960-61	1965-66
1	2	3
1. Agriculture	21,248	26,701
2. Animal Husbandry	7,832	10,974
3. Fisheries	25	39
4. Forestry	52	67
5. Mining	526	705
6. Factory Establishment	889	2,093
7. Small Scale Industry	8,814	10,207
8. Commerce	9,370	10,315
9. Transport	1,020	1,132
10. Public Authorities	5,697	7,698
11. Professional & Liberal Arts	5,796	6,432
12. House Property	2,892	2,730
TOTAL ..	63,661	79,093
POPULATION (LACS)	196.80	223.10
INCOME PER CAPITA (RS.)	323	355

FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN OUTLAY

TABLE IV

S. No.	Head of Development	Fourth Plan Outlay (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3
I. Agricultural Programmes:		
1.	Agricultural Production including land development and consolidation of holdings, Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Agricultural Marketing	42.65
2.	Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Milk Supply and Fisheries	16.45
3.	Forests	4.00
TOTAL I ..		63.10
II. Co-operation and Community Development:		
1.	Co-operation and Warehousing ..	9.73
2.	Community Development and Development of Urban areas	15.00
3.	Panchayats	15.00
TOTAL II ..		39.73
III. Irrigation and Power:		
1.	Irrigation	63.76
2.	Flood Control	3.52
3.	Power	119.89
TOTAL III ..		177.17
IV. Industry and Mining:		
1.	Large and Medium Industries	0.75
2.	Mineral Development	7.75
3.	Village and Small Industries	5.50
4.	State Enterprises	5.00
TOTAL IV ..		19.00

1	2	3
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V. Transport & Communication:

1. Roads	29.00
2. Tourism	1.50
3. Roadways Corporation	2.00
TOTAL V	32.50

VI. Social Services:

1. General Education	37.38
2. Technical Education	5.00
3. Modern Medicine	14.50
4. Ayurved	1.75
5. Urban Water Supply	14.25
6. Rural Water Supply	12.00
7. Low Income Group Housing	2.70
8. Industrial Housing	1.50
9. Rural Housing	1.50
10. Slum Clearance	0.40
11. Welfare of Backward Classes	6.25
12. Social Welfare	4.75
13. Labour and Labour Welfare	
(a) Craftsmen Training Scheme	1.90
(b) Other Schemes	0.52
14. Public Co-operation	0.10
TOTAL VI	104.50

VII. Miscellaneous:

1. Statistics	0.55
2. Information and Publicity	1.25
3. Mandis	0.50
4. Planning & Evaluation	0.10
TOTAL VII	2.40

GRAND TOTAL .. 438.40

III. RESOURCES FOR THE FOURTH PLAN

In the Memorandum submitted by the State Government to the Fourth Finance Commission, the forecast of Revenue receipts in the Fourth Plan period, excluding States' share of Income-Tax, Estate Duty, Union Excise, Additional grants under Article 275 and grants in lieu of tax on Railway fares was shown as Rs. 286.07 crores. The forecast of expenditure on Revenue account was taken to be Rs. 454.04 crores. It was further mentioned in the Memorandum that changes in forecasts were likely on account of various matters about which final decisions were to take place before the end of the Third Plan viz., transfer of the Rajasthan Canal Project to a Central authority, the Central Government accepting the liability for some of the units of the R. A. C., increased expenditure on the Police, increase in grants-in-aid to Panchayat bodies in accordance with recommendations of the Santhanam Committee and the Sadiq Ali Committee, additional expenditure on likely increases in dearness allowance to Government servants and some improvements in pay scales and additional maintenance grants to Universities.

Balance from Current Revenues at rates of taxation prevailing at the end of the year 1964-65

After consideration of the Finance Commissions' comments on the Memorandum and after taking into account the preliminary actuals for 1964-65, the State Government have requested the

Finance Commission to adopt the following figures :—

(Rs. in Crores)			
Revenue receipts excluding share in Central taxes and grants .. .. .	..	..	257.24
Expenditure on Revenue account ..	..	..	431.53
Deficit .. .. .	..	..	174.37

In estimating this deficit, the possibility of the State Government following the example of the Government of India in linking D. A. to Government servants with neutralising of price-rise has not been taken into account. If the price level remains high or shows tendency to rise, necessitating adoption of a policy of neutralisation of price-rise by granting increases in D. A., the deficit will increase by about Rs. 13.00 crores. It is expected that as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the gap in the Revenue account will be filled by allocation of greater share of Central taxes and grants. The balance in the Revenue account may, therefore, be taken as Nil.

Taxation in 1965-66

In the discussions which have taken place between the State Government and the Planning Commission regarding the resources for the Annual Plan of 1965-66 and the Fourth Plan, the State Government have been given to understand that fresh taxes levied in the year 1965-66 will not be taken into account by the Finance Commission in assessing the likely revenue receipts of State Government in the Fourth Plan period. The Rajasthan Government have, therefore, decided to levy fresh taxes to the extent of Rs. 1.50 crores in 1965-66 and this will provide about Rs. 9.00 crores as resources for the Fourth Plan.

Additional Taxation in the Fourth Plan period

The improvements in receipts from taxes other than those levied in 1965-66 likely to be caused by economic growth in the Fourth Plan period have already been taken into account in the forecasts submitted to the Finance Commission. The various types of State taxes, which prevail in other States, almost all exist in Rajasthan and hence there is hardly any new source of tax. The rates of existing taxes are also quite high compared to rates in other states. This is due to the fact that in the Third Plan period the State Government undertook to raise Rs. 32.00 crores by fresh taxes, and

this commitment will be fulfilled. It is, therefore, difficult to make an estimate of the extent of new taxation by the State Government which will be possible in the Fourth Plan period. It may, however, be assumed that fresh taxation will be of the order of Rs. 25 crores, excluding the revenue from taxes imposed in 1965-66.

Loans from the Public

(a) *By the State Government*:—In the Third Plan period, the State Government will be raising about Rs. 25.00 crores and in the Fourth Plan period it is proposed to raise Rs. 30.00 crores.

(b) *By Public Enterprises*:—It is estimated that loans to the extent of Rs. 10.00 crores will be raised from the public by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board, the Rajasthan Financial Corporation, the Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, and two new Corporations likely to be established for the management of State Hotels and State Industrial undertakings.

Share in Small Savings

In the Third Plan period, about Rs. 5.00 crores will be raised and in the Fourth Plan period, it is intended to raise Rs. 10.00 crores.

Unfunded Debt

Net accrual in the Provident Fund and of Insurance Premium is estimated to be Rs. 8.38 crores.

Balance of Miscellaneous Capital Receipts over disbursements

The following receipts are likely to accrue in the Fourth Plan:—

(Rs. in crores)

1. Sale of Land and Betterment Levy (excluding Rajasthan Canal Project)	..	6.51
2. Other Deposits	.. .. .	7.05
3. Recovery of Loans & Advances	..	22.65
4. Sinking Fund for depreciation of Public Loans, depreciation reserve fund of Water Works, etc...	..	6.93

5. Sinking Fund for partially meeting liability of Jagir compensation, subject to the Finance Commission accepting the plea of the State Government that Rs. 2.00 crores per annum should be transferred from Revenue for this purpose ..	10.00
6. Repayment of Capitalised Interest by R.S.E.B., subject to the Finance Commission accepting the plea of the State Government that arrears of interest payable by R.S.E.B. should be capitalised as loan and repayment should not be taken as Revenue ..	10.32
TOTAL RECEIPTS ..	63.46

The following disbursements are likely to take place:—

1. Non-Plan works, Loans and Outgoing from Famine Relief Fund ..	6.25
2. Repayment of Loan to Central Govt., Reserve Bank, L.I.C. and to Public, excluding repayment of Rajasthan Canal Loan and loans to be received in Fourth Plan period ..	84.67
3. Jagir Compensation ..	15.60
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS ..	106.52
BALANCE —	.. (—) 43.06

Contribution of Public Enterprises

Accrual in depreciation Reserve Funds of R. S. E. B. is likely to be Rs. 4.68 crores.

Net Capital Resources

According to the estimates given above, but excluding the Public loans to be raised by Public enterprises, the net Capital resources will be Rs. 10.00 crores.

The Overall Position.

The tentative size of the Fourth Plan is Rs. 438.40 crores and its revenue component is likely to be Rs. 150.00 crores. The increase in resources arising out of additional taxation in 1965-66 and in the Fourth Plan period is likely to be Rs. 34 crores. The State Government have requested the Fourth Finance Commission to recommend allocation of Central taxes and grants in such manner that in addition to wiping off the deficit in Revenue account, the State Government are left with some surplus for financing expenditure in the Fourth Plan. To the extent that such surplus, if any, caused by the recommendations of the Finance Commission, fall short of the gap of Rs. 150 crores minus Rs. 34 crores, i. e. Rs. 116.00 crores in the Revenue resources for the Fourth Plan, the State Government will need Plan assistance from the Centre in the shape of grants.

The Capital component of the Fourth Plan is likely to be Rs. 288.40 crores. The net resources of the State will be Rs. 10.00 crores only. Hence, Plan assistance from the Centre will have to be Rs. 278.40 crores.

If, as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the State Government are left with no surplus on Revenue account, then the total amount of Plan assistance from the Centre will have to be of the order of Rs. 116.00 crores plus Rs. 278.40 crores that is Rs. 394.40 crores which is 90% of the proposed Plan of Rs. 438.40 crores.

IV. EMPLOYMENT

At the time of the formulation of the State's Third Plan, it was estimated that the backlog of unemployment at the end of 1960-61 would be of the order of 0.7 lakhs but subsequently due to increased rate of growth of the population during the decade as revealed during the 1961 Census count, the estimate of the backlog had to be revised to 1.3 lakhs. The sixteenth round of National Sample Survey, however, indicates that the number of unemployed persons in Rajasthan in 1961 was 1.64 lakhs. The net addition to the labour force during the Third Plan is expected to be 9.48 lakhs. The calculations made according to the norms indicated by the Planning Commission with necessary adjustments to suit the conditions in this State revealed that about 6.4 lakh persons would have been provided with new jobs during the Third Plan period as against the original estimates of approximately 8 lakh persons. The shortfall is mainly due to the non-materialisation of the employment potential expected in the private sector as a number of industries will not be able to go into production before the end of the Third plan as also the reduction in the total outlay of the State's Five Year Plan by about 15 per cent. Both these factors have also resulted in a certain slackening of the indirect employment position in the tertiary sector. The backlog of unemployment at the commencement of the Fourth Plan is, therefore, estimated to be 5.08 lakhs.

For assessment of the employment position, the participation rate which is the proportion of earner to the total population is normally taken into consideration. The Registrar General of India has suggested participation rate of 92·16 per-cent for males and 45·25 per cent for females in the 15-59 age group. In the Techno-Economic Survey for this State, the National Council of Applied Economic Research has suggested the participation rate of 62·7 per cent for rural males, 45·7 per cent for rural females, 52·2 percent for urban males and 45·7 per cent for urban females; this aggregates to 61 per cent for males and 41 per cent for females. In the same report it has been suggested that due to the rise in income level, the participation of rural females is expected to decline from 45·7 per cent to about 40 per cent which reduces the total female participation to about 36 per cent. The Planning Commission in the Labour and Employment Division has adopted participation rate for Rajasthan equivalent to 90% for males and 40% for females in the 15-59 age group. For estimating the additions to the labour force during the Fourth and Fifth Plan periods the participation rates suggested by the Planning Commission in the Labour and Employment Division, have been adopted. On the above considerations, the estimates of the net additions in labour force during the Fourth and Fifth plan periods work out to 11·15 lakhs and 11·64 lakhs respectively.

With an investment slightly exceeding Rs. 800 crores during the Fourth Plan, it is expected that additional employment opportunities will be available to 10·64 lakh persons. The investment employment ratio worked out in the Techno-Economic-Survey Report of Rajasthan, it has been estimated that the employment of 20 lakh persons would require an investment of Rs. 1503·87 crores i. e. an employment rate of 1,330 persons per crore of rupees of investment. This ratio has been adopted for determining the employment likely to be generated during the Fourth and Fifth Plans. In addition to the estimated employment generated by investment in the Fourth Plan of 10·67 lakh persons, about 1·66 lakh persons are expected to be provided with employment as a result of substantial additional areas of land coming under irrigation in the command of the Rajasthan Canal Project. Thus the total employment likely to be generated during the Fourth Plan would be of the order of 12·8 lakh persons leaving a backlog of unemployment to the tune of 3·43 lakh persons in the Fifth Plan.

While as a result of proposed investment, there would be a slight improvement in the employment situation by the end of the Fourth Plan, the employment position continues to be a cause for concern. It is hoped that by the end of the Fourth Plan, the intensive efforts taken for reducing the birth rate would show results and that the additions to the labour force would decline in the Fifth Plan period. With the increase in tempo of development by the end of the Fourth Plan, it should be possible to provide full employment in the Fifth Plan period.

There are no estimates available for assessing the extent of under-employment in the rural areas. The problem of under employment is connected with the growing pressure on land and the solution lies in the diversification of rural economy. The efforts proposed in the Fourth Plan for the growth of village and small industries are likely to improve the position of under-employment in the State. An effort will also be made to mobilise the available manpower in rural areas for development activities. The extension of rural works programme to larger areas and the provision of large discretionary funds with the Panchayati Raj institutions for developmental activities are likely to reduce the extent of under-employment and un-employment in the rural areas.

V. PREPARATION OF DISTRICT BLOCK AND CITY PLANS

At the time of the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan of the State, an attempt was made to involve the Local Bodies in its preparation. The total outlay of the scheme to be executed through Panchayat Samitis was divided districtwise by the Heads of Departments and these districtwise allocations were communicated to the Zila Parishads of each district. The Zila Parishads were requested to give the Panchayat Samiti-wise break up of allocation under each sector to all the Panchayat Samitis of the district. The Panchayat Samitis were requested to formulate detailed proposals for incorporation in the Third Five Year Plan on the basis of the allocations communicated to them by the Zila Parishads after consulting the Gram Panchayats. The Panchayat Samiti Plans were coordinated at the district level by the Zila Parishads and the District Plan prepared by them was sent to the respective Heads of Departments. The Heads of Departments in their turn examined the plans received from the Zila Parishads and forwarded them to the Planning Department with their comments. The proposals made in these district plans were taken into consideration, while deciding the pattern of the State's Third Five Year Plan.

The process of planning at the district level and at the block level and the integration of the district and block plans into the State Plan has to be carried out more systematically in relation

to the Fourth Plan. This is necessary primarily to give a greater sense of participation in the Planning process to the peoples' representatives in the Panchayati Raj institutions. Further association of peoples' representatives and officers in the field is desirable to know the felt needs of the people and potential for development of each area. The Planning Commission in the Memorandum for the National Development Council has emphasised the need for strengthening the planning machinery at the district and Block level.

The problem of preparation of district and block plans has been engaging the attention of the Government for quite sometime. The main difficulty in associating the Panchayati Raj institutions in the formulation of the plan has been the uncertainty about the size of the plan. At this stage of formulation, the Planning Commission has indicated that the size of the Fourth Plan of the State may be double of the outlays of the Third Plan and on that basis, an outlay of Rs. 438.40 crores has been proposed for the Fourth Plan. It is, therefore, proposed to give indications to Zila Parishads and Panchayat Samitis on the basis of this outlay of Rs. 438.40 crores for the formulation of their Plans.

The preparation of district and block plans has to be undertaken in two stages. The first stage is the process of consultation for determining the target and outlays for different schemes before the finalisation of the State's Fourth Five Year Plan. The sectoral allocations given in this memorandum are proposed to be communicated to the Heads of Departments who will be requested to indicate the districtwise break up under each sector of financial allocations as well as physical targets keeping in view the needs and potential of each area. The districtwise allocations would have two components, namely:—

1. Schemes to be executed through Panchayat Samitis; and
2. Schemes to be executed by the Departments at the district level.

The indications of funds to the district authorities at this stage would be only in the following seven sectors:—

1. Agriculture production and allied programmes including

Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Poultry, Horticulture, Forestry, Minor Irrigation etc.

2. Development of Co-operatives.
3. Activities encompassed within the Community Development budget.
4. Panchayats.
5. Elementary and Social Education.
6. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.
7. District and rural roads including village approach roads.

The districtwise allocations received from the Heads of Departments would be consolidated by the Planning Department and the Planning Department would communicate them to the Pramukh, Zila Parishad and the Collector of each district along with a note giving broad National and State priorities and instructions regarding the formulation of their plans.

To coordinate the thinking of both, the official and non-official workers at the district level, a committee is proposed to be constituted which would be called the District Planning Committee. This committee would be entrusted with the task of formulating district plans and would be composed of the following:—

1. Collector	Chairman
2. Pramukh, Zila Parishad	Member
3. Four Members of the Zila Parishad to be nominated by the Zila Parishad	Members
4. Two Presidents of Municipal Boards of the largest towns in the district	Members
5. Executive Engineer, P. W. D.	Member
6. District Agriculture Officer	Member
7. District Animal Husbandry Officer	Member
8. Asstt. Registrar, Co-operative Societies	Member
9. Inspector of Schools	Member
10. Executive or Assistant Engineer, Public Health	Member
11. Secretary, Zila Parishad	Member-Secretary

This Committee would first take up the allocations for schemes to be executed through the agency of Panchayat Samiti and distribute this on the basis of potential and requirement of each Panchayat Samiti. The Panchayat Samitiwise break-up communicated by the District Planning Committee would be considered in detail by

the Panchayat Samitis in consultation with the Gram Panchayats and they will prepare a Plan for the Panchayat Samiti as a whole keeping in view the assistance likely to be made available from the State Government as well as their own resources. The emphasis in preparation of Panchayat Samiti Plans would be on the mobilisation of local resources and on the optimum utilisation of available manpower. The Panchayat Samitis would be requested to take into account the voluntary contributions likely to be available for amenitie's programmes and also to devise ways and means for providing gainful employment to surplus labour population through suitably phased rural work programmes. The Panchayat Samiti Plans would then be considered by the District Planning Committee and they would be communicated to the respective Heads of Departments and the Planning Department.

Similarly, for the schemes to be executed by the Departments in the districts in the above named sectors, the District Planning Committee would formulate the Plan and send the same to the Heads of Departments and the Planning Department. The Plan so received from the District Planning Committee would be examined by the Heads of Departments and they will forward them to the Planning Department with their comments. The district plans along with the comments of the Heads of Departments would be carefully scrutinised in the Planning Department and their suggestions would be incorporated in the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State.

After finalisation of the Fourth Plan of the State, the same process would be repeated and as the allocations in each sector would have been finalised, the District Planning Committees would be asked to prepare detailed blue-prints of each sector keeping in view the needs and the potential of each area. In the formulation of district plans at this stage, the officers of the Planning Department would also be associated. The Draft Outline of the District Plans would be circulated to peoples' representatives and after consideration of their views they would be finalised by the Planning Department. The preparation of these plans would give the peoples, representatives and the officers in the field, a perspective of development for five years and they would be in a better position to watch over the progress of implementation of each scheme with a view to achieving the Plan targets. The District Plan will

encompass the following sectors of development:—

1. Agriculture, including all allied programmes of Animal-Husbandry, Dairying, Fisheries, Poultry, Horticulture, Forestry, Minor Irrigation, etc.
2. Co-operatives.
3. Village and Small Industries.
4. Elementary and Social Education.
5. Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.
6. Rural Health and Medical Services and Family Planning.
7. District and rural roads including village approach roads.
8. Work programmes for the fuller utilisation of manpower.
9. Development of focal points of growth like market centres, service centres etc.
10. Social Welfare including welfare of weaker sections.
11. Voluntary Organisations.

The Planning Commission has advised the State Government to select one district in each of the principal regions to serve as pilot areas for evolving suitable methods for training official and non-official personnel in Planning work in other districts. Districts Bhilwara and Nagaur have already been selected for this purpose and intensive surveys would be carried out to find out in advance the growth potential in different sectors. On the basis of the data so collected, detailed work would be taken up for preparation of the Five Year Plan of the district. In these districts, particularly the officers of the Planning Department would be associated with the District Planning Committees at every stage of the formulation of the Plan.

The larger cities are facing serious problem due to growing influx of population and other developments leading to deterioration of living standards. It is, therefore, desirable that development of cities is undertaken in a planned manner and that the requirements of the urban population are fully taken into account while preparing the Fourth Five Year Plan. The State Government is already engaged in the preparation of Master Plans for the major cities and the future development of the cities is being undertaken in an organised and planned manner. However, these Master Plans are only related to the expansion of the cities and there are certain other subjects in which the need for proper planning is as pressing as for the development of the new areas. It is, therefore, proposed to prepare City Development Plans for all towns having a population of more than

50,000 in the first instance. For this purpose, the Heads of Departments in the following sectors would be requested to give tentative allocation to these cities for the Fourth Five Year Plan:—

1. Development of urban areas.
2. Urban Water supply and Drainage.
3. Power.
4. Housing and slum clearance.
5. Labour Welfare.
6. Modern Medicine.
7. Ayurved.
8. Education.
9. Social Welfare.

A Committee will be formed for each city with the Collector of the district, Chairman of the Urban Improvement Trust, Chairman, Municipal Council, Chief Town Planner and representatives of other concerned departments to prepare a Five Year Development Plan for the City. The Plan will also take into account the resources to be raised by the Municipal Councils and the Urban Improvement Trusts in addition to the assistance expected from the State Government. The City Development Plans would be prepared after the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State.

**SECTORAL
PROGRAMMES**

I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Agriculture is the primary occupation of the people of Rajasthan. About 70% of the population according to the 1951 Census derives their livelihood from this source. In Rajasthan agriculture, together with Animal Husbandry contribute nearly 48 per cent of the total State Income. Agriculture also provides the surplus required for industrial development in the form of raw material. In a more advanced stage of economic development, the main contribution to the growth of the economy must necessarily come from the industrial sector. But in the early stages in an under-developed economy, agriculture will continue to play a vital role. In view of the considerable increase in production that may be brought about through the application of improved and more scientific methods of agriculture at a comparatively low rate of investment in the initial stages, agriculture can bring about a much more rapid growth of State income than similar investments in most other sectors. In the context of the present food shortage and the scarcity of essential consumer goods agricultural production must necessarily get the highest priority.

At the time of the formation of Rajasthan, the State was extremely backward in agriculture. The feudal system of land ownership, the difficult climatic conditions, illiteracy and the social backwardness of the people were responsible for the primitive methods of agriculture employed by the cultivator. There was no

perennial irrigation system barring the Gang Canal and the rural population was completely unaware of the scientific methods of farming. The problem of improving agricultural production was, therefore, all the more formidable in a State like Rajasthan. However, despite the limited resources and the limited availability of trained manpower, the State made considerable progress in agricultural production in the First and Second Five Year Plans. There was both considerable extension in the area and increase in production in the decade 1951-61 as would be obvious from the following table:—

Crop	Area in lakh acres Production in lakh Tons (except cotton in lakh bales)					
	1951-52		1955-56		1960-61	
	Area	Production	Area	Production	Area	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Foodgrains ..	119.1	29.0	246.8	41.8	270.6	44.8
2. Oil seeds ..	13.0	0.8	23.8	2.5	20.0	1.7
3. Cotton ..	3.8	0.9	6.0	1.8	5.0	1.5
4. Sugarcane (Cane)	0.6	5.3	0.6	4.5	1.0	9.9

The State started with a deficit of 3 to 4 lakh tons of foodgrains and from 1953-54 the deficit was wiped out and the State started exporting foodgrains in sizable quantities.

The Third Plan was envisaged as the first phase of intensive effort for introduction of scientific techniques in agriculture. The targets of creation of additional potential of production and the likely achievement in the Third Plan period are as follows:—

Crop	Unit	Target of creation of potential of additional production	Likely achievement
1	2	3	4
1. Foodgrains	lakh tons	15.00	13.50
2. Oilseeds	lakh tons	1.50	1.50
3. Cotton	lakh bales	1.52	0.98
4. Sugarcane (Cane)	lakh tons	10.00	3.61

As will be seen from the above table, there has been some shortfall in achieving the targets of production of the Third Plan.

The main reason for the shortfall is the inability of the State to achieve the target in respect of major and medium irrigation. It was envisaged that by 1965-66, the total irrigated area would be 13.84 lakh acres. As against this target, the likely achievement by 1965-66 is estimated to be 11.96 lakh acres only. The fall in irrigation has also resulted in a proportionate fall in improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, etc., as the adoption of these improved practices is mainly dependent on the availability of irrigation. The fall in irrigation has been some what compensated by a higher achievement in respect of minor irrigation. As against the target of irrigating 5.57 lakh acres, the likely achievement in the Third Plan is 6.29 lakh acres. The target for chemical fertilisers was 1 lakh ton of nitrogenous fertilisers and 34.7 thousand tons of phosphatic fertilisers. In the current year the demand for nitrogenous fertilisers was of the order of 65,000 tons but in view of the shortage of fertilisers in the country this demand has not been fully met. The target for 1965-56 has been kept at only 80,000 tons of fertilisers keeping in view the difficulty in the availability of fertilisers. Similarly, in the case of plant protection chemicals, the targets could not be achieved because of non-availability of certain pesticides and insecticides. It has also not been possible to achieve the target in respect of improved seeds and as against the target of coverage of 133.40 lakh acres the likely coverage would be only 110 lakh acres. The reasons for shortfall have been carefully analysed and corrective measures are being proposed in the Fourth Plan. The targets for the Third Plan for each input and the likely achievements are shown in table V.

While the performance in agriculture production in the first year of the Third Plan was very heartening there has been a serious decline in production in 1962-63 and 1963-64. The following table gives the actuals of production in the first three years of the Third Five Year Plan of different crops:—

Crops	Unit	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
1	2	3	4	5
1. Foodgrains	lakh tons	54.80	49.69	39.00
2. Oilseeds	lakh tons	2.56	3.58	1.95
3. Cotton	lakh bales	1.68	1.60	1.84
4. Sugarcane (Cane)	lakh tons	7.80	8.14	6.32

In 1962-63 large parts of the State had indifferent rainfall and, therefore, the production declined considerably from 54.80 lakh tons

to 49.69 lakh tons. In the year 1963-64, the State was faced with an un-precedented famine and there was failure of monsoons practically all over the State. Due to the failure of monsoons, the irrigated area also fell considerably on account of shortage of water in wells and irrigation tanks. The famine was also followed by a series of cold waves which extensively damaged the Rabi crops. The prospects for the current year is good and it is estimated that there would be a substantial rise in agricultural production over the previous years. The various measures taken for improving agricultural production are also expected to show results and it is estimated that the production of foodgrains this year may be of the order of 58 lakh tons. Assuming that the year 1965-66 will also have good rainfall, it is expected that the production of foodgrains should be of the order of 60 lakh tons.

In Rajasthan due to uncertainty of the monsoons, the actual production is calculated on the basis of 4 years moving averages. The potential created during the first three Five Year Plans and the actual production on the basis of 4 years moving averages may be seen from the following table :—

Years	Production (lac tons)	Additional Production potential created (lac tons)
1	2	3
1. 1951-52 (Actual production)	29.00	—
2. 4 years average of actual production for the period 1952-53 to 1955-56	37.66	3.30
3. 4 years average of actual production for the period 1957-58 to 1960-61	46.94	10.14
4. 4 years average of actual production for 1962-63 and 1963-64 and likely production in 1964-65 and 1965-66 for the period 1962-63 to 1965-66	51.90	13.50
Additional production during the period 1951-52 to 1965-66	22.90	26.94

It would thus be seen that the increase in actual production in the Third Plan period has been approximately 5 lakh tons as against the potential of production in the Third Plan of 13.50 lakh tons. This has been mainly due to the adverse weather conditions which obtained

in 1962-63 and 1963-64. Generally speaking, however, it may be seen from the above table that out of 26.94 lakh tons of additional production potential created, the actual production has been of the order of 22.90 lakh tons, which shows that the actual production has been about 85 per cent of the potential created.

In laying down the targets of agricultural production for the Fourth Five Year Plan, the following factors have been considered:—

1. Increase in demand due to growth of population and changes in the dietary habits of the population on account of increase in per capita income.
2. The need to meet contingencies like adverse weather and to counter possibilities of inflationary measures resulting from an accelerated tempo of investment.
3. The need for achieving a minimum rate of growth of 5 per cent per annum in agriculture in conformity with national objectives.
4. The need for achieving a sustained rate of growth in the State income of over 6 per cent per annum during the Fourth Plan period.
5. The increase in demand of raw materials for industries.

In view of the above considerations, the following targets of additional potential for production have been formulated for the Fourth Plan:—

Crop	Unit	Creation of additional agricultural production potential	
		Third Plan Likely achievement	Fourth Plan Target proposed
1	2	3	4
Foodgrains	lakh tons	13.50	22.45
Oilseeds	lakh tons	1.50	1.62
Cotton	lakh bales	0.98	1.97
Sugarcane (Cane).. ..	lakh tons	3.61	11.50

In the paper "Approach to Agricultural Development in the Fourth Five Year Plan", it has been envisaged that the per capita

availability of foodgrains should rise to 20 ozs. of foodgrains per day by the end of the Fourth Plan. The per capita availability in Rajasthan in 1960-61 was 21.03 ozs. per day. According to the Seventeenth Round of National Sample Survey, the per capita consumption of foodgrains in the State worked out to 20.28 ozs. per day, which is substantially higher than the per capita consumption of foodgrains obtaining in the country as a whole. With the rise in the per capita income during the Fourth Plan period, it is expected that the per capita consumption of foodgrains would not increase any further and that the nutritional habits would change to allow greater consumption of fruits, vegetables, milk products, eggs and meat. The yearwise requirements of foodgrains for the population on the basis of per capita consumption of 20.28 ozs. per day would work out as follows:—

Year	Requirement of foodgrains (lakh tons)
1	2
1966-67	47.15
1967-68	48.58
1968-69	49.93
1969-70	51.34
1970-71	52.79

We have already seen how, from past experience, the actuals of food production have been 85 percent of the potential created. On this analogy, the actual production during the Fourth Plan is likely to be increased by 19.29 lakh tons against the Potential of 22.45 lakh tons. The moving average for 4 years for 1965-66 comes to 51.90 lakh tons. Therefore, the actual production in 1970-71 may be of the order of 71.19 lakh tons which would be 18.40 lakh tons more than the consumption requirements of the people in the State.

The manner in which the additional potential of 22.45 lakh tons is sought to be created in the Fourth Plan is explained in detail in table VI. In the Fourth Plan period, the irrigated area from major and medium irrigation projects is expected to increase by 9.46 lakh acres. Out of this additional, 5.20 lakh acres would be irrigated in the Rajasthan Canal area and 4.26 lakh acres from other irrigation projects. While the increase in yield from other major and medium projects has been calculated at the rate of 0.25 tons per acre only 50%

of the area has been taken into account for the purpose of calculating the additional yield due to increased irrigation in the Rajasthan Canal area. This has been done primarily because the addition in irrigation in the Rajasthan Canal project area would accrue to areas which are still uninhabited and where agricultural operations would have to be started *de novo*. Even assuming that colonisation in this area would keep pace with the increased irrigation facilities which would be made available, the full development of the land and optimum utilisation of irrigation potential cannot be expected in the first few years. Major and medium irrigation works would, therefore, contribute 6.1 per cent of the additional production targets.

Minor Irrigation

In a state like Rajasthan where there are hardly any perennial rivers, the scope for irrigation through major and medium irrigation works is rather limited and, therefore, the utilisation of ground water resources for irrigation assumes the highest importance. It is absolutely necessary for a scientific utilisation of ground water resources that a detailed survey is carried out and the potential is scientifically utilised. It was intimated to the State Government that survey of ground water resources would be taken up as a centrally sponsored scheme in the Fourth Plan period. It has been reported that a large number of wells are going into disuse probably due to indiscriminate digging of new wells. While the complete picture would only emerge after the survey is completed, the proposals for the Fourth Plan give a greater emphasis to deepening and boring of wells rather on construction of new wells. The Rajasthan Underground Water Board is proposed to be strengthened considerably with equipment and staff to be able to undertake the larger responsibilities in the Fourth Plan. Emphasis is also proposed on the installation of pumping sets as in the Fourth Plan it is expected that 6,000 new localities would be electrified and at least all the villages having a potential for agricultural development would be electrified. In the irrigation sector, a basinwise master plan of the State is under preparation and it is proposed to ensure optimum utilisation of all the surface water resources. A provision of Rs. 3 crores has been made for the schemes to be taken up through the Irrigation Department which are expected to cover an additional area of 80,000 acres. The total additional area to be irrigated through minor irrigation schemes is estimated at 7,23,700 acres which would contribute 6.4% to the total production

target of foodgrains. The schemewise targets for minor irrigation are given as under :—

Scheme	Target	Yard-stick	Additional area to be irrigated (Acres)
1	2	3	4
(A) Through Agriculture Department:			
(a) Construction of wells (No.)	7,000	3 Ac./Well	21,000
(b) Installation of pumping sets (No.)	30,000	3 Ac./P. Set	90,000
(c) Installation of Persian Wheels (No.)	4,000	1 Ac./ Wheel	4,000
(d) Construction and repairs of old Tanks (No.)	1,000	10 Ac./ Tank	10,000
(e) Construction and repair of field channels ('000ft.)	110	1 Ac./Thousand feet	11,000
TOTAL (A) ..			1,36,000
(B) Through Rajasthan Underground Water Board:			
(a) Deepening of wells (No.)	60,000	2 Ac./well	1,20,000
(b) Boring of open wells (No.)	1,200	30 Ac./well	36,000
(c) Drilling of Tube-wells (No.)	125	200 Ac./T. well	25,000
(d) State Tube-wells (No.)	100	200 Ac./T. well	20,000
TOTAL (B) ..			2,01,000
(C) Through Irrigation Department			80,000
(D) Panchayat Samitis' works			66,700
(E) Through Community Development Fund			40,000
(F) Private Sectors			2,00,000
GRAND TOTAL ..			7,23,700

Soil Conservation

Soil erosion presents a serious problem in Rajasthan because of the peculiar physical features of the State. On the one hand in the Aravallis there is considerable erosion due to heavy slopes and on the other hand in the desert, the problem of erosion is due to high wind velocity. The soil and water conservation measures are proposed to be taken up on water shed basis and it is proposed to cover 2 lac acres of land in the Fourth Plan. Increased emphasis is also proposed to be given for soil and land use survey particularly in the command of the major projects. In the Chambal project, there is a serious problem of water logging and a scheme has been framed for providing complete drainage in the project area by the Irrigation Department. A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made in the Fourth Plan under the Irrigation sector for this scheme. While the Irrigation Department would be responsible for providing the main drains, the drains in the individual fields would

have to be provided by the Agriculture Department to connect the areas with the drainage system. For this, a provision of Rs. 150 lakhs has been made.

The arid and semi-arid zones have vast problems of soil erosion. The extension of cultivated area and the over-grazing of pastures has done extensive damage to the soil and unless corrective measures are taken at a fairly extensive scale a large part of the land would become uncultivable. The magnitude and complexity of the problem makes it impossible for the State Government to take any effective measures for its control. The State Land Utilisation Committee which reported in 1961 impressed on the Government to take early measures for soil conservation and pasture development in desert areas. The State Government feels that this problem should legitimately be dealt with at the National level and that the entire expenditure on desert development should be borne by the Central Government outside the Plan ceiling. A small beginning was made in the Third Plan and two Pilot projects of 10,000 acres each were started in Bikaner and Barmer districts. Such Pilot projects are proposed to be started in all the 10 districts in the arid and semi-arid zones. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs has been provided for this purpose. These Pilot projects would serve both as Demonstration units and also give us useful material for taking up the programme on an extensive scale.

The Forest Department also undertakes soil conservation measures for which a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs has been provided in the Fourth Plan. The following table gives the financial provision and targets for the Fourth Plan for soil conservation measures in this sector:—

Scheme	Fourth Plan	
	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical targets
1	2	3
1. Soil Conservation in Desert areas:—		
(a) Creation of grazing paddocks.	5.00	6,000 acres
(b) Fixation of sand dunes	4.00	2,936 acres
(c) Shelter belt plantations	5.00	500 miles
2. Soil Conservation in hilly areas.	25.00	52,800 acres
3. Soil Conservation in ravine areas.	25.00	10,833 acres

It would be seen from the above table that considerable emphasis is proposed to be given to reclamation of Chambal ravine. In addition to this, provision has also been made for soil conservation in saline land, management of waste land and strengthening of soil conservation organisation.

Land Development and Consolidation of Holdings

For optimum utilisation of water in project areas, it is essential that land levelling operations are undertaken on an extensive scale with the help of heavy machines. In the Rajasthan Canal area one unit has already started working and it is expected that after the control of the project is taken over by the Central Government, the equipment for land levelling would be further augmented. It is estimated that all the area which would receive irrigation during the Fourth Plan period would be properly levelled by the Rajasthan Canal Authority. In the Chambal command area, a project is likely to be started in the Third Plan period in the Etawah Panchayat Samiti for undertaking levelling operations with the help of the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation. A sum of Rs. 25 lakhs only has been provided in the hope that funds would be available to the extent of 90 per cent of the total cost of the operations from the Agricultural Re-finance Corporation for the remaining area in the Chambal project and the State would have to contribute only 10% of the cost. The target for levelling in the Fourth Plan is 7.20 lakh acres. Rs. 20 lakhs have also been provided for granting loans to individual cultivators for the purchase of tractors. The programme of consolidation of holdings is also proposed to be intensified and it is proposed to be integrated with the programme of soil conservation. The target for the Fourth Plan is consolidation of 45 lakh acres against the likely achievement of 30.18 lakh acres in the Third Plan period.

Improved Seeds

Improved seeds play a very important role in increasing agricultural production. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, it is estimated that 110 lakh acres will be covered with improved seeds of foodgrains. It is proposed to cover 172 lakh acres by different crops

of foodgrains by the end of the Fourth Plan as per details given below:—

(Area in lac acres)

Crop	Likely at the end of Third Plan			Target for Fourth Plan		
	Total area under crop	Area under improved seed	% area under improved seed	Total area under crop	Area to be covered with improved seed	% area under improved seed
A. FOODGRAINS:						
1. Jowar	30.00	9.60	32%	30.90	15.45	50%
2. Bajra	96.50	41.00	42%	97.00	48.50	50%
3. Maize (i) (Hybrid)					12.00	
(ii) (Others)	20.00	4.50	22%	20.45	4.35	80%
4. Paddy	3.50	1.90	54%	3.80	3.23	85%
5. Wheat	35.00	30.80	88%	40.60	36.55	90%
6. Barley	20.00	6.00	30%	20.45	12.30	60%
7. Small millets	2.00	..	..	2.00	..	..
8. Kharif pulses	44.50	6.70	15%	45.00	15.75	35%
9. Tur	0.90	0.10	7%	1.00	0.20	20%
10. Rabi pulses	0.60			0.70	0.07	10%
11. Gram	44.00	9.40	21%	45.00	23.60	52%
TOTAL (A)	297.09	110.00		308.90	172.00	
B. OILSEEDS	29.09	2.63	9%	32.79	6.16	19%
C. COTTON	7.20	5.00	70%	8.10	7.00	86%
D. SUGARCANE	1.00	1.00	100%	1.25	1.25	100%
GRAND TOTAL	334.29	118.63		349.04	186.41	

In order to achieve this target, 26.38 lakh mds. of improved seeds will have to be distributed to cover 1/5th of the area every year. This seed will be produced in 2.03 lakh acres at the Registered Seed Growers' Farms. The registered seed growers will have to be supplied with 1.66 lakh mds. of foundation seed annually for which an area of 6,640 acres will be needed at the Seed Multiplication Farms. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan, 58 farms will be started. The total area available for multiplication of seeds at the end of the Third Plan will be 5,400 acres and, therefore, to meet fully the demand of foundation seeds 25 new farms of 100 acres each would have to be started. Out of the

58 farms likely to be started in the Third Plan only 30 would be fully developed during the Third Plan period. Provision has been made for the development of remaining 28 farms in the proposals. A Seed Testing Laboratory is also proposed to be established at Sri Ganganagar, the building for which is likely to be completed in 1965-66 under advance action for the Fourth Plan. For the proper implementation of the Seed Certification Programme, provision has been made for necessary strengthening of the seed multiplication organisation. The subsidy on improved seeds at the rate of Rs. 2 per md. is proposed to be continued in the Fourth Plan and for which a provision of Rs. 194 lakh has been made.

Fertilisers and Manures

Chemical fertilisers constitute by far the most important and effective measure for increasing agricultural production. In the targets of the Fourth Plan 46.8% of additional production would be accounted for by increased use of fertilisers. The use of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers is proposed to be increased to 4.43 lakh tons and 1.52 lakh tons respectively by the end of 1970-71. The likely achievements by the end of the Third Plan is 80,000 tons and 30,000 tons respectively. Thus it would be seen that the consumption of fertilisers would increase by more than 5 times in the Fourth Plan. The crop-wise requirements of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers in the Fourth Plan is estimated to be as follows:—

Crop	<i>(Fig. in tons)</i>	
	Target of consumption of fertilisers at the end of Fourth Plan	
	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic
1	2	3
1. Food crops	4,32,500	94,000
2. Oil seeds	10,000	17,000
3. Cotton	41,300	29,400
4. Sugarcane	16,000	12,000
TOTAL ..	4,99,800	1,52,400

The availability of fertilisers has to be ensured by the Central Government for the success of this programme.

Development of urban and rural compost has also been accorded a high priority in the Fourth Plan. 100 Municipal towns would be provided with hand rotary sieves and compost preparation will be developed in 40 towns. A scheme has also been drawn up for efficient utilisation of night soil in rural areas for compost and it is proposed to cover about 25 per cent of the villages under this scheme in the Fourth Plan. This would considerably augment the local manurial resources of the State. 10 lakh acres are also proposed to be covered under green manuring.

Plant Protection

Plant protection measures are proposed to be carried out in an area of 84.32 lakh acres as per details given below:—

Crops			Target of coverage under Plant Protection measures during Fourth Plan ('000 acres)
1			2
1. Food grains	..	..	6,138
2. Oilseeds	..	..	980
3. Cotton	..	..	730
4. Sugarcane	..	..	90
5. Other Crops	..	..	488
TOTAL			8432

The Plant protection measures would not be left to individual effort only but action would be taken to take plant protection measures on an area basis particularly in the intensive areas. The following pattern of subsidies would be continued in the Fourth Plan:—

Item	Pattern of Assistance
1	2
1. Seed Treatment:	
(i) Seed supplied from Seed Multiplication Farm	Grant 100% on pesticides
(ii) Seed supplied from other sources ..	Grant 50% on pesticides
2. Spraying of fruits and vegetables ..	Grant 100% on pesticides
3. Other Plant protection measures for all crops	Grant 50%
4. Distribution of manually operated Plant Protection Machines	Grant 50%

The Plant Protection equipment and personnel is proposed to be strengthened considerably for undertaking such operations on a large scale. A few air crafts are also proposed to be procured for aerial spraying.

Improved Agricultural Implements

In order to meet the increased demand of improved implements, the existing workshop at Jaipur would be expanded to produce equipment worth Rs. 10 to 15 lakhs annually. In addition to this, two new Workshops would be established, one each at Kota and Sri Ganganagar. The local artisans would also be trained in the manufacture of simpler implements and they would be advanced loans for equipping and modernising their workshops. 60 units would be created at the Block level for popularisation and sale of improved implements. The present system of loans and subsidies for purchase of agricultural implements would be continued in the Fourth Plan.

Development of Horticulture

It is proposed to cover an additional area of 15,000 acres under new orchards and old orchards are proposed to be rejuvenated in an additional area of 5,000 acres. 5 new nurseries and 1 new progeny orchard will also be established in the Fourth Plan. A beginning has been made towards starting grape cultivation in the State in the Third Plan period. The area under grapes is proposed to be increased to 500 acres in the Fourth Plan. For the development of vegetables and potato cultivation special programmes have been launched in the rural areas neighbouring the major cities of the State. These programmes are further proposed to be intensified.

Agricultural Research and Education

The Regional Research Station and main Research Section are proposed to be strengthened for improving the quality of research in the Fourth Plan. Some of the items proposed for research in the Fourth Plan would be :—

1. Evaluation of high yielding varieties of kharif cereals, pulses and oil seeds,
2. Determination of optimum estimates of land use for different climates,

3. Duration, quantity, timings and intervals of irrigation for different areas and different crops, and

4. Crop rotation and studies of soil productivity.

The University at Udaipur is proposed to be fully developed from the point of view of research and teaching in agriculture. A sum of Rs. 1.75 crores has been provided for the same. Assistance is also proposed to be continued to private colleges at Ajmer and Sangaria.

Agriculture Extension Training

It has been recognised that the Gram Sewak is the key functionary for the success of all agricultural programmes. It has been decided that the Gram Sewak may be utilised exclusively for production programmes and that the social amenities programmes may be looked after by the Panchayat Secretaries. The training of these Gram Sewaks therefore assumes very high importance. The proposals for the Fourth Plan include strengthening of the Gram Sewaks' Training Centres by providing additional facilities in the form of buildings, dairy farms, poultry farms, fish farms etc. Two new centres are also proposed to be set up to meet the additional requirements of Gram Sewaks due to Intensive Area Programmes. A scheme has also been drawn up to provide refresher training courses to all Gram Sewaks and it is also proposed to provide opportunities to 800 Gram Sewaks to take higher training in Agriculture.

Agro-Economic Research, Statistics, Marketing and Strengthening of Administration

Reliable and timely agricultural statistics are essential for correct formulation of agricultural programmes. During the Fourth Plan, greater emphasis will be laid on organising collection of data needed for agricultural planning. The marketing intelligence unit will also be strengthened to collect and disseminate data regarding prices, export market surplus etc. By the end of the Third Plan-89 markets would be regulated. It is proposed to regulate 70 additional markets in the Fourth Plan. The administration of the Directorate of Agriculture is also proposed to be strengthened at the District, Division and State level to cope with the additional burden in the Fourth Plan.

Intensive Agricultural Areas

The approach in the Fourth Plan in Agriculture would be on project basis--intensive works being undertaken in areas having assured rainfall and irrigation facilities. In the Third Plan, the scheme of intensive areas has already started and a wide area has been covered. The Intensive Agricultural Programme is proposed to be extended in the Fourth Plan period in the areas as per statement on page 55.

**Areas proposed to be covered under Intensive Agricultural
Programmes during Fourth Five Year Plan**

CROP			DISTRICT
1			2
Bajra	..	..	Alwar
Jowar	..	..	Kotah
			Jhalawar
Wheat	..	..	Jaipur
			Sriganganagar
			Bharatpur
			Udaipur
			Bhilwara
Rape-Mustard	..	..	Alwar
			Bharatpur
			Ganganagar
			Part of Sawaimadhopur
Groundnut	..	..	Sawaimadhopur
			Jaipur
			Chittorgarh
			Jhalawar
Sugarcane	..	..	Kotah
Paddy	..	..	Kotah
			Banswara
Cotton	..	..	Sriganganagar
			Bhilwara
			Dungarpur
			Chittorgarh
			Banswara

ADDITIONAL FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION POTENTIAL LIKELY TO BE CREATED DURING THE THIRD PLAN

Measures	Targets		Likely Achievement		Additional		Production Potential	
	2		4		6		8	
	Coverage ('000 Acres)	Unit ('000 Tons)	Coverage ('000 Acres)	Unit ('000 Tons)	Yard-stick	Target	Likely Achievement	
1. Major & Medium Irrigation works: (a) New Area (b) 80% for Food crops 2. Flood control, Drainage, anti-water logging etc.	970.6 776.5 23.0		782.4 625.9		0.25 Ton/Ac. 0.11 "	194.1 13% 2.5 2%	150.5 12%	
3. Minor Irrigation: (a) Irrigation through Agriculture, Irrigation & C.D. combined. (b) 80% for Food crops	557.0 445.6		638.9 503.1		0.25 "	111.4 8%	125.8 9%	
4. Soil Conservation: (a) Soil Conservation including contour bunding, Terracing and desert areas (b) Reclamation of saline and alkaline soils (c) Dry Farming (i) Field bunding and levelling (ii) Other Dry farming practices	178.0 15.0 4000.0 2000.0		196.4 0.5 3997.0 1998.9		0.05 " 0.10 " 0.04 " 0.25 "	8.9 1.5 160.0 220.4 (15%)	9.8 0.6 159.0 50.0 220.3 (16%)	
5. Land Reclamation and Development (including extension in areas) (a) Food Crops (b) Improved Seed Food Crops	2000.0 1327.0 13483.0		2000.0 1327.0 11000.0		0.11 " 0.02 "	146.0 (10%) 200.0 (13%)	146.0 (11%) 150.3 (11%)	

6. Chemical fertilizer:						
(a) Nitrogenous in terms of Ammonium Sulphate	100.0		80.0			
(b) 70% for Food Crops	2100.0	70.0	1680.0	56.0	2.5 Ton/Ton	147.5
(c) Phosphatic		34.70		80.0		
(d) For Food Crops						
TOTAL (d)	513.0	20.5	525.0	21.0	1.5 "	27.0 17.54
7. Land Manurial resources:						
(a) Urban compost 80% for Food Crops	77.6	324.5 259.0	77.6	324.5 259.0	0.03 "	5.1 5.1
(b) Rural Compost						
(c) Green Manuring	472.8 630.0	1576.0	472.8 630.0	1576.0	0.11 Ton/Ac.	21.0 55.0
TOTAL (7) ..						81.1 6%
8. Double cropping (Food crops)	1000.00		850.0		0.20 "	200.0 (13%)
TOTAL (1 to 8)						
9. Improved Agricultural Practices, (Food crops)						
(a) Plant Protection	4400.0		4400.0		0.05 "	132.0 } 68.0 }
(b) Other Improved Practices	1100.0		2000.0		0.05	150.0
TOTAL (9)						170.0 (11%)
GRAND TOTAL	..					1500.00
						1350.8

ADDITIONAL FOODGRAINS PRODUCTION POTENTIAL TO BE CREATED DURING THE FOURTH PLAN

TABLE VI

Scheme	Targets Coverage '000 Acres	Yardstick for Additional Production	Addi- tional Produc- tion ('000 tons)	Contrib- ution percen- tage
1	2	3	4	5
1. Major Irrigation :				
(a) Major & Medium works.				
Other than Rajasthan Canal	.. 426.3	..	..	..
80% for Food Crops .. ..	.. 341.0	0.25 Ton/Ac.	86.2	..
(b) Rajasthan Canal	.. 520.0	..	..	..
50% Utilisation .. ..	.. 260.0	..	..	..
80% for Food Crops .. ..	.. 208.0	0.25 "	52.0	..
..	..	TOTAL (1)	.. 137.2	6.1%
2. Minor Irrigation				
80% for Food Crops .. ..	.. 723.7	..	..	..
80% for Food Crops .. ..	.. 579.0	0.25 "	144.7	6.4%
3. Soil Conservation :				
(a) Soil Conservation on Water shed basis	200.0	0.05 "	10.0	..
(b) Field drainage	160.0	0.10 "	16.0	..
(c) Dry farming :				
(i) Field bunding and levelling ..	4500.0	0.04 "	180.0	..
(ii) Other Dry Farming practices ..	2000.0	0.05 "	50.0	..
..	..	TOTAL (3)	.. 255.0	11.4%
4. Land Development :				
(a) Land Reclamation and Extension ..	548.0	..	..	..
80% for Food Crops .. ..	.. 438.4	.20 "	87.7	..
(b) Land levelling and development ..	720.0	..	..	..
80% for Food Crops .. ..	.. 576.0	11 "	63.4	..
..	..	TOTAL (4)	.. 151.1	6.7%
5. Improved Seeds :				
For Food Crops.	17,200.0	0.05 "	155.0	6.9%
(Coverage in 1965-66-11,000 thousand acres)				

1	2	3	4	5
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6. Chemical Fertilizers :
(For Food Crops)

(a) Nitrogenous	432.4	2.5 Ton/Ton	..	941.3
(b) Phosphatic	91.0	1.5 Ton/Ton	109.5	..
(Consumption in 1965-66- 21 thousand tons)				
..	TOTAL (6) ..		1,050.8	46.8%

7. Local Manutrial Resources:
(For Food Crops)

(a) Urban compost : Consumption in 1965-66- 259 thousand tons	531.2	0.03	..	8.2	..
(b) Rural Compost. Consumption in 1965-66- 1,576 thousand tons	8000.0	0.03	..	42.7	..
(c) Green Manuring: Coverage in 1965-66- 630 thousand Acres	1000.0	0.11 Ton/Ac.	40.7	..	..
(d) Sewage, Oil cakes and Slaughter house wastes .. ..	..	..	..	10.0	..
..	TOTAL (7) ..		101.6	4.5%	..
..	TOTAL (1 to 7)		1,995.4	88.9%	..

8. Improved Agricultural Practices including Plant Protection	12% of the Total Production of item 1 to 7	..	249.4	11.1%
(For Food Crops)				

TOTAL PRODUCTION (1 to 8) .. 2,244.8 100%

II. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal Husbandry plays a vital role in the State's economy. More than 11% of the State income is contributed by this sector. In the arid and semi-arid zones, livestock rearing is the main occupation of the rural population. According to the 1961 Census, the total Livestock population was 3,35,13,000 out of which cattle constituted 1,31,40,000. The State is fortunate in having a good number of well-defined and recognised breeds which are known for their milk productivity and draught power. The important breeds are:—

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Nagauri | 5. Rathi |
| 2. Kankrej | 6. Haryana and |
| 3. Tharparkar | 7. Malvi |
| 4. Gir | |

The State also possesses 7.5 million sheep producing about 30 million pounds of wool every year. About 45% of India's total production of wool is contributed by Rajasthan. Similarly there is a good scope of development of piggery, poultry and fishery in the State. To improve nutritional standards and to obtain a rapid increase in the income of the rural population, it is necessary to give high priority to Animal Husbandry in the Fourth Plan. In the Third Five Year Plan, the original provision under Animal Husbandry

was Rs. 5.60 crores and the likely expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 3.60 crores. This is proposed to be stepped up to Rs. 16.45 crores in the Fourth Plan. This clearly shows the increased emphasis on Animal Husbandry in the Fourth Plan.

Cattle Development

Improvement of livestock and more specially cattle by breeding methods is naturally a long term process. The beneficial effects of any scheme of improvement of breeding become apparent in 10 to 15 years time. In any scheme of breeding great attention is to be paid towards the quality of the males. Therefore, most of our schemes under the breeding programmes strive to meet the shortage of pure breed bulls in the State. The State possesses approximately 42 lakh cows of breeding age. For these cows, we need approximately 42,000 bulls. The present estimates show that we have about 12,000 bulls which can be considered of any breeding value and thus there is a shortage of over 30,000 bulls. When worked out on the basis of various breeds, the shortage can be listed as under:—

Name of Breed	Approximate requirement	Approximate number available	Shortage
1	2	3	4
1. Kankrej	3500	1500	2000
2. Nagauri	4500	2500	2000
3. Tharparkar	3000	2000	1000
4. Haryana	14000	3000	11000
5. Gir	3000	500	2500
6. Rath	1000	500	500
7. Malvi	13,000	2000	11000
TOTAL ..	42,000	12,000	30,000

It is impossible to meet this shortage in a five year period and the proposals for the Fourth Plan aim at providing 15,000 good breed bulls through various schemes. In terms of breeds, they may be distributed as under:—

1. Nagauri	..	..	..	1500
2. Kankrej	..	..	..	1500
3. Tharparkar	..	..	..	800
4. Haryana	..	..	..	5300
5. Gir	..	..	..	2000
6. Rath	..	..	..	400
7. Malvi	..	..	..	3500

The number of bulls estimated to be produced under the various schemes is as follows:—

1. Key Village Scheme	5000
2. Cattle Breeding Farms	500
3. Purchase and subsidy to Calves	8000
4. Bull Rearing Farms	400
5. Gaushalas	100
6. Purchase outside the State as well as from other private sources	500

Further under the artificial insemination programme, a shortage of 500 bulls would be made good by utilising the semen for 50,000 cows during the Plan period. In the Fourth Plan period, it would be possible, therefore, to saturate certain selected areas particularly where Animal Husbandry is the main occupation with good breed bulls so that the efforts made under various schemes have their fullest impact.

By the end of the Third Plan, the State would have six Cattle Breeding Farms of Nagauri, Haryana, Mewat, Tharparkar, Rathi and Gir breeds. It is proposed to open two new cattle breeding farms for the remaining breeds namely Kankrej and Malvi in the Fourth Plan. During the Third Plan, one bull rearing farm has been opened and it is proposed to open 5 new bull rearing farms of Haryana Kankrej, Malvi, Nagauri and Gir breeds where at least 100 bull calves will be purchased and reared at each farm every year. The existing cattle breeding farms are also proposed to be expanded by adding at least 100 breeding cows of Haryana and Nagauri breeds. The Key Village Scheme constitutes the main plank of livestock improvement in the State. The scheme was started in the First Five Year Plan and has been gradually expanded in the Second and Third Five Year Plan. In the Fourth Five Year Plans the following targets are proposed.

1. Opening of new Key Village Blocks	..	..	8
2. Expansion of Key Village Blocks	--	..	10
3. Centralised Semen Collection Centres	--	..	2
4. Expansion of the In-service Training Centres		..	1
5. Subsidy to Calves	..	..	5000

The scheme for purchase, subsidy, or premium to male calves would be continued and in the Fourth Plan, it is estimated that 11,600 bull calves could be purchased and reared by the Panchayat Samitis which

would approximately produce 8,000 breeding bulls. The aid to Gaushalas under Cattle Development is proposed to be continued and 40 new Gaushalas are to be added to the existing 58 receiving Government aid in the Third Plan.

To encourage the production of good milch cows, it is proposed to establish 4 heifer rearing farms of Rathi, Kankrej, Hariana and cross-breeds Heifers. At each farm 500 young promising heifers will be purchased and reared till their maturity. To improve the quality of buffaloes, it is proposed to open a Buffalow Bull Rearing Farm at Bharatpur or Alwar where young promising male buffalow calves of Murrah breed will be reared till they attain maturity. This farm would produce 300 buffalow bulls in the Fourth Plan period. For the improvement of breed of cattle, the castration of inferior bulls is as important as the provision of good breed bulls. During the Third Plan period four mass castration teams have been established. It is now proposed to constitute 18 such teams which would undertake this programme periodically all over the State. It is estimated that 2 lakh unwanted bulls would be castrated by the end of the Fourth Plan. An attempt would be made to achieve cent percent castration of scrub bulls in selected areas. In the hilly areas of the State, the cattle are of very poor quality and they do not belong to any definite breed. It is proposed to improve these breeds in such areas by importing bulls of suitable breeds from abroad and by crossing them with local cows. Eight such Centres are proposed to be established in Udaipur, Bhilwara, Chittor, Banswara, Dungarpur, Kota, Jhalawar, Bundi and Mt. Abu. The marketing of livestock is generally done in the cattle fairs and cattle shows and several fairs like Parbatsar, Nagaur and Tilwara are of national importance. It is proposed to improve the facilities in these cattle fairs.

By the end of the Third Five Year Plan, the State will have about 308 Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries. According to the criteria laid down by the Royal Commission on Agriculture, there should be 500 Dispensaries and Hospitals to cover a cattle population of 1.31 crores. It is proposed to open 125 new dispensaries in the rural areas to provide facilities for treatment of animals within easy access of the villages. Also 150 dispensaries are proposed to be up-graded into hospitals and there is also a provision for increasing the number of mobile units from 18 to 26 to cover each district in the State. The scheme of rinderpest eradication was started in the middle of the Second Five Year Plan with the collaboration of the

I. C. A. R. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan the scheme is expected to cover all districts of the State. But the coverage would be only 40 to 50 % of the total cattle population. The remaining population is expected to be vaccinated in the follow-up programme which will be taken up in the Fourth Five Year Plan. Provision has also been made for starting radiology units in Jodhpur, Udaipur, Kota and Ajmer Veterinary Hospitals. The organisation for Research is also proposed to be strengthened in the Fourth Five Year Plan and a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs has also been provided for giving grant to Udaipur University for the development of the Veterinary College at Bikaner. The Directorate of Animal Husbandry will also be strengthened to cope with the burden of additional responsibilities in the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Though the State abounds in Cattle wealth, the arrangements for fodder are very inadequate. In the years of poor rainfall, the vast cattle population of the desert areas face extinction due to shortage of fodder and it is only at considerable expense and efforts that fodder is procured by the State. To meet these exigencies, it is proposed to start a fodder bank which would keep 3 lakh maunds of grass for use in lean years. The scheme of fodder bank would cost Rs. 20 lakh in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The scheme for fodder and pasture development was initiated in the Second Plan but so far it has remained confined to the key village area. The scheme is proposed to be extended and the programme of improving the pasture land is proposed to be taken up on High priority. The farmers would be subsidized for fencing their lands and the cost of the seeds of improved grasses like Hybrid Napier, M. P. Cherry grass would also be subsidized by the State Government. The target proposed under this scheme are as under:—

Item	Unit	Target
1. Seed Multiplication Farms	No.	5
2. Pasture Development Plots of 10 acres	No.	250
3. Pasture Development Plots of 1000 acres	No.	10
4. Subsidy for Silopits	No. of farmer	1,000
5. Subsidy for chaff-cutters	"	2,500
6. Subsidy for fencing to farmers	"	1,500
7. Subsidy for growing Hybrid Napier M. P. Charry grass etc.	Acres	10,000
8. Training School for organising different course in Feed and Fodder	No.	1
9. Distribution of Fodder seeds	Kgs.	10,000

Out of the proposed 5 seed multiplication farms, three would be utilised for the production of perennial grasses like *Cenchrus Ciliaris* and the other two for multiplying Hybrid Napier grass. It will be possible to obtain 41 lakh pounds of these seeds from these areas which would improve 41,000 acres of pastures. In favourable conditions each acre would produce 27,000 pounds of grass.

Camel Development

Camel plays an important role in the economy of the desert areas. One Camel breeding farm has been opened at Bikaner to produce stud camels for breeding purposes. To improve the breeding facilities, it is proposed to station stud camels at the Veterinary hospitals located in the desert areas. Thus 100 stud camels would be available in these areas in the Fourth Plan.

Piggery Development

Pigs are prolific breeders and they can be quickly multiplied to ease the food shortage. One pig breeding farm with 50 sows has been established in the Third Plan. One more farm will be opened in the Fourth Plan and the pig breeding farm cum-bacon factory opened under the crash programme, will also be properly developed.

Poultry Development

Eggs and Poultry meat are a very important source of protein in the human diet. Consumption of eggs even by vegetarians is gradually increasing and there is a great scope for the development of poultry in this State. The two State farms at Ajmer and Jaipur have the capacity to maintain 1,000 layers each. It is proposed to extend these farms to provide facilities for maintenance of 10,000 layers. Two more State farms with a capacity of 5,000 each and 10 district farms with a capacity of 1,000 layers each will be established. Assistance would be provided to private poultry breeders for construction of poultry houses, and purchase of incubators and other equipment. Then Poultry Breeders Cooperative Societies would also be organised. The consumption of eggs generally falls considerably in the summer months and to utilise the surplus eggs during these months, it is proposed to put up an egg powder factory. With the measures outlined above, it would be possible to supply approximately 25 lakh table eggs every year to the consumer. Further two lakh chicks are proposed to be supplied to private poultry breeders.

Dairy Development

The important milch breeds in Rajasthan are located particularly in the Western and North-Eastern regions. In the Western areas of Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Jalore and Barmer, there are large quantities of surplus milk but due to lack of communication and a ready market, all this milk is converted into ghee. These surplus milk pockets could well support a flourishing milk product industry and this can also give a far better return to the cattle breeders for their milk. It is proposed, therefore, to establish four milk product factories at Jalore, Pokran, Lunkaransar and Barmer. The larger cities also face serious difficulties in obtaining supplies of pure milk. In the Third Five Year Plan, the Jaipur Milk Supply Scheme has been started. It is proposed to establish four Milk Supply Schemes of 25,000 litres each for feeding the population of Ganganagar, Jodhpur, Ajmer and Kota with pasturised and bottled milk. Likewise, small scale schemes, handling about 7,000 litres each are proposed to be established at Alwar, Pali, Bhilwara, Beawar, Abu and Sikar. The proposals also provide for schemes for improving the milk yields of the cows and for establishment of one Animal Feed Compounding Plant. The Dairy Development Organisation is also proposed to be strengthened.

Fisheries Development

Rajasthan offers a good scope for the development of inland fisheries. Practically the entire fish production comes from the capture of wild stocks as the Pisciculture practices are not yet developed in the private sector. The State is exporting its fish produce to Calcutta, Agra and Delhi. The entire fish production potential of the State has not been fully tapped with the result that the State is losing substantial revenue and valuable food material. Although accurate catch statistics are not available, it is estimated, that the present annual fish production in the State is over 2,000 tons. By the end of the Fourth Plan period, the production is proposed to be increased to 5,000 tons annually. Twelve fish seed production farms will be established which would yield 15 lakh of fingerlings of suitable size. Also six reservoirs will be taken up for development on modern lines and mechanised boats, trucks for transportation, ice plants etc. shall be provided. The Fisheries Training Institute will be strengthened and two survey and demonstration units will also be established. Five induced breeding centres are also proposed to be established which would provide for production of

increased number of selected quality seeds by giving hormone injections in suitable weather under specified topographical and hydrological conditions.

Sheep and Wool

Rajasthan has about 19% of the total population of sheep in India and it produces 45% of the country's wool. The 30 million pounds of wool produced every year can be broadly divided into 7.4 million pounds of apparel wool 17.7 million pounds of fine carpet wool and 4.4 million pounds of coarse and hairy carpet wool. The wool production per sheep per year varies from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 pounds and the body weight varies from 50 to 100 pounds depending on the breed, locality, sex and age of the sheep. About 1.5 million sheep are exported or slaughtered for meat every year. Sheep farming, wool trade and wool processing provide part or full employments for more than a million persons of the State. There is a great potential for development of wool industry in the State and in the Fourth Five Year Plan, an intensive effort is proposed to be made for development of this industry on scientific lines.

About 10 to 20 million pounds of the total wool is exported and studies have indicated that at least 8 to 10 million pounds of good apparel wool could be separated from the carpet wool fleeces and used for apparel manufacture in the domestic industries. The introduction of a systematic wool grading programme would save about 10 million pounds of apparel wool being exported and consequently help the country in reducing the drag on foreign exchange. This could be achieved only by introducing large scale shearing and grading. The integrated sheep and wool programme which has been started in the State with the help of the United Nations Special Fund aims at providing facilities for shearing and grading to the entire sheep population of the State. In the Third Five Year Plan, 86 Extension Centres would be upgraded and 43 new centres would be established. The remaining 27 Extension Centres would be upgraded in the Fourth Plan and 45 new centres would be opened. This would provide a net work of 201 centres in the 14 Sheep Districts. Out of the nine large scale wool grading and marketing centres proposed, 5 would have been established in the Third Five Year Plan and the remaining 4 would be spilled over to the Fourth Plan. Out of the 14 District Organisations proposed under the integrated Sheep and Wool Scheme, 10 Organisations would have been set up in the Third Plan

period. The remaining 4 Organisation would be created in the Fourth Plan period. The total clip which will be handled under this project is estimated at 20 million pounds of wool which would be worth Rs.7 to 8 crores. A statutory Wool Board is proposed to be formed to take over the entire marketing operations of this wool. This Wool Board would purchase wool from both, individuals and cooperatives and the State Government would encourage the formation of primary Cooperative Societies of Sheep Breeders.

The targets for the Fourth Plan in this sector are:—

1. Increase in wool production by 7 million pounds including production of 4 million pounds of cross breeds of improved quality of apparel wool.
2. Increase in meat production by 5 lakh heads of sheep.
3. Increase in the average net income of the sheep farmers by about 10 %.

For achieving these targets, three experimental sheep breeding farms are proposed to be established besides expanding the existing five farms. About 2,000 families would be encouraged to start sheep breeding and adopt mixed farming practices. A Central Wool Testing House is also proposed to be established in the Fourth Plan period. The proposals include schemes for undertaking cross-breeding with exotic breeds on a fairly large scale for production of more meat and wool of finer varieties. Experimental cross breeding of local breeds is also proposed to be undertaken at an extensive scale and 10 Pilot artificial insemination centres would also be established for encouraging cross-breeding with highly superior exotic breeds. It is also proposed to start large scale sheep farms on marginal waste lands on commercial scale which may either be under co-operative sector or in the State sector. Provision has also been made for subsidising 2,000 flock masters in the arid and semi-arid districts of Rajasthan for following improved practices to check soil erosion due to over grazing. The private stud breeding farms would also be encouraged by granting loans. The State Land Utilisation Committee has recommended that the ratio between sheep and goats should be 9:1. To check the alarming increase in the population of goats, it is proposed to start a meat factory at a suitable rail-head. A provision of Rs. 32,33,000/- has been made for this purpose.

III. FORESTS

Forests have an important bearing on the economy of the State and the scientific development of forest resources is an important aspect of the land utilisation policy. In order to meet the requirements of the country for fuel and industrial wood, the area under forests should be between 25 to 33 per cent of the total land area. The long term objective, therefore, is to bring the forests area in Rajasthan to this level. The total recorded area under forests in this State is 11.6 per cent of the total land area.

An amount of Rs. 153.86 lac would be spent on the development of forest resources in the Third plan. With this expenditure, 15,400 acres of plantations and 9972 acres of grazing paddocks will be raised and 79469 acres of degraded forests will be rehabilitated. In addition to this 3038 miles of fire lines will be cut and 620 miles of roads and 53 buildings will be constructed.

In Rajasthan, areas which are formally recorded as forest areas, are rather sparsely stocked comprising of more or less barren hill sides, rocky lane and partially fixed sand dunes. It is, therefore, very important to take effective steps to re-stock and upgrade such depleted and degraded forests. With regard to the better forest areas, the objective in the Fourth Plan is to improve the value of output through better techniques of timber extraction, also protection of forest wealth and increased use of preservatives and scientific processes. It is expected that by 1975 the estimated requirement of firewood

including charcoal would increase by 15 per cent from the present demand of approximately 500 lac cft. and the demand for industry would increase from the present level of approximately 37 lac cft. by about 80 per cent. The gap between the demand and supply of forest produce will continue to increase unless the supply position is substantially improved. In order to develop forest resources of the State, development programme of Rs. 400 lac is proposed for the Fourth Plan period.

Forest lands which were previously well stocked have over a period of years, become degraded due to over felling followed, the root stocks which are present in the soil will not be able to develop and the subsequent afforestation of these areas would require substantial investments. It is, therefore, proposed to take up 22,28,461 acres of forest areas in the Fourth Plan for purposes of rehabilitation at an outlay of Rs. 75 lac. Plantations raised on barren hills are not giving desired results. On the contrary, root stocks already available on the site are found to be responding well and, therefore, it is proposed to take up large scale effective enclosures of degraded forest areas along with some water conservation measures under the scheme 'Rehabilitation of degraded forests'.

With a view to protect effectively the filled areas from grazing and browsing to assure regulation of the forest crops, temporary fencing of bush-wood is proposed to be taken up on 40,000 acres in the Fourth Plan for which Rs. 2.00 lac have been earmarked.

Large acres of unculturable waste lands have been transferred to Village Panchayats and are mainly used as pastures. There is a scheme in the Third Plan to give financial assistance to the Panchayats for raising small wood on such common lands for the benefit of the surrounding villages. The progress achieved in this direction, however, has not been encouraging due to low rate of subsidy and lack of interest of the people. To give impetus to this programme, a provision of Rs. 10. lac has been kept to raise 20 forest nurseries for supply of planting stock to the people for Farm Forestry during Fourth Plan period.

The adverse climatic conditions in several parts of the State make it difficult to increase the area under commercial forests very substantially. An attempt is being made to raise such forests in the more suitable areas, specially in ravines and on foot hills etc. It is planned to take up afforestation of 32,475 acres under the Scheme "Economic Plantation" at an outlay of Rs. 74 lac in the Fourth Plan.

In order to improve grazing lands, it is proposed to introduce rotational grazing and improvement of grass lands by various water conservation practices and application of fertilizers and by reseedling of lands. An amount of Rs. 20 lac has been proposed to cover an area of 50,000 acres under the scheme "Grazing and Pasture improvement".

Road plantation over 2,000 miles will also be taken up in the Fourth Plan and, therefore, Rs. 20 lac have been proposed under "Extension Forestry".

For efficient and effective management of forests, construction of forest roads deserves high priority. In view of this 1,100 miles of new such roads are proposed to be constructed at a cost of Rs. 12.50 lac in the Fourth Plan.

With a view to work the State forests on sound forestry principles the work of preparation of working plans was taken up in the Third Plan. It is proposed that the Working Plans completed during the Second Plan should be revised in the Fourth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 4 lac is proposed under "Working Plan Organisation".

In order that shortage of technical personnel may not handicap the implementation of the forestry programme, a provision of Rs. 15 lac has been proposed under the Scheme "Forest Training" to train 800 Forest guards, 175 Foresters, 55 Rangers and 35 Officers.

The work of demarcation of forest areas and settlement of rights and concessions was undertaken during the Third Plan. Half of the forest area in the State still remains unsettled. It is proposed to complete all demarcation and settlement operations during the Fourth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 15 lac has, therefore, been proposed under "Consolidation and Demarcation."

To maintain soil cover for stabilisation of shifting sand, to improve pasture lands through proper management and to raise indigenous and suitable species for local requirements of small timber, fuel and fodder, it is proposed to develop wood land in the desert and semi-desert tracts in Western Rajasthan. A provision of Rs. 15 lac is, therefore, proposed under "Development of wood land in Desert Areas" to cover an area of 5,455 acres in the Fourth Plan.

With a view to explore new uses, market for forest produce and introduced methods of conversion and extraction, it is Proposed to establish a full utilisation division. An outlay of Rs. 40 lak has been proposed to instal improved kilns, and electric furnaces and reduce pressure on timber in the tribal areas for construction of houses. The objective is to develop and popularise the use of wood substitutes and extend the use of treated timbers to reduce the pressure on the State Forests.

Other programmes proposed to be taken up during the Fourth Plan includes Publicity, 'Development of minor forest produce', 'Forest Research' 'Nature Conservation' 'Drinking and water facilities' and 'construction of essential buildings for officers and the residence of staff' etc.

IV. CO-OPERATION

The development of the Co-operative Movement is an effective means of providing economic benefits to a wide range of people who would otherwise not be eligible to receive these, as also of preventing the concentration of economic power in the hands of few selected persons. The Co-operative movement has a key role to play in increasing agricultural production by providing timely credit and other services to the farmer.

In view of this, all efforts have been made to develop co-operative movement in the State. The co-operative movement has had to be developed more or less *de novo* in most parts of this State after independence.

It is anticipated that 42 per cent of the rural families will come under co-operative fold by the end of the Third Plan as against all India average of 59 per cent. (The coverage has been calculated on the basis of the criteria indicated in the draft outline of the Fourth Five Year Plan circulated by the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Department of Co-operation, Government of India). All villages are already covered with Co-operative Societies. An expenditure of Rs. 248.42 lac will be incurred by the end of the Third Plan on Co-operation, while an outlay of Rs. 9.72 crores is proposed for the Fourth Plan.

Membership of the village co-operatives by the end of the Third Five Year Plan is estimated to be 10.50 lac. It is proposed to raise it

to 21.50 lac at the end of Fourth Plan thereby covering about 60% of the rural families which need be brought into Co-operative fold against the all-India target of 72%. This target will be achieved by increasing the Membership of the Societies which will be in existence at the end of the Third Five Year Plan and by the organisation of 500 new Service Co-operatives.

An outlay of Rs. 120 lac is proposed for giving Managerial subsidy to 8,000 primary societies at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per society under the scheme "Revitalisation" of existing societies. A large number of agricultural credit societies are not economically viable, and some of them are lying defunct. It is proposed to revitalise 8000 such societies to enable them to cater to the needs of the agricultural population of the area.

One new Central Co-operative Bank at Jaisalmer was proposed to be organised during the Third Five Year Plan but could not be opened as the District could not reach such a level so as to warrant the opening of a separate Bank for the District. In the Fourth Plan now it is proposed to open a Central Co-operative Bank at Jaisalmer for which an outlay of Rs. 0.25 lac has been proposed for the Fourth Plan.

It is also proposed to open 100 new branches of Central Co-operative Banks in the Fourth Plan. With the increase in the coverage of villages and the rural families by co-operatives, it is essential that facilities for advancement of loans, recovery, deposits of surplus funds, etc. may be available to the cultivators at the nearest possible place from their villages. Moreover, for the smooth implementation of the scheme of linking of credit with marketing, it is necessary that there should be a branch of Central Co-operative Bank at the head-quarter of every marketing society. 118 marketing societies will be functioning at the end of the Third Plan, while it is proposed to, set up 4 Regional and 40 Primary marketing societies in the Fourth Plan. Thus the total requirement of branches of Central Co-operative Banks comes to 158 out of which, 50 branches will have been opened by the end of Third Five Year Plan, it is proposed to open 100 more branches of Central Co-operative Banks during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Rs. 10 lac has been proposed under the Scheme "Branches of Central Co-operative Banks" to give subsidy of Rs. 10,000/- to each branch, spread over a period of three years.

A sum of Rs. one crore is proposed for "Agricultural Credit Stabilisation Fund" keeping in view the recommendation of Reserve Bank of India.

In view of the increased lending programme and the frequency of famine conditions in the State, it is very necessary to strengthen the relief and guarantee fund so that the irrecoverable arrears arising on account of the natural calamities may be written off. The Government of India have suggested that the amount at the credit of this fund should be at least 1% of the agricultural credit disbursed by the Primary Societies. During the Fourth Five Year Plan Rs. 18 crores of short term loans and Rs. 3 crores of medium term loans are proposed to be advanced. Since a sum of Rs. 3.26 lac already exists at the credit of the fund, a provision of Rs. 16 lacs under this scheme is proposed for the Fourth Five Year Plan.

In order to provide long term credit to agriculturists, it is proposed to organise 25 more Primary Land Mortgage Banks in the Fourth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 3.92 lac has been proposed for this scheme for grant of subsidy to the new Primary Land Mortgage Banks at the rate of Rs. 15000/- per Bank spread over a period of 3 years.

Co-operative marketing is an essential activity for linking credit with marketing and for getting better returns to the farmer for his produce.

118 Primary Marketing Societies would be organised by the end of the Third Five Year Plan. 40 more Primary Marketing Societies are proposed to be organised in the Fourth Plan at an outlay of Rs. 126 lac. In addition to this, provision has also been made for construction of godowns and managerial subsidy. Rs. 10 lac have also been provided for contribution as share capital to Apex-Co-operative Marketing Societies.

For the effective linking of credit with marketing and for encouraging the agriculturists to sell their produce through the Co-operative Marketing Societies it has been considered necessary that the marketing societies should undertake outright purchases. For meeting the losses on account of this activity due to the variation in prices, a provision of Rs. 10 lac has been proposed under the scheme "Government Contribution to Price Fluctuation Fund".

For the storage of agricultural produce of their members, for sale through marketing societies and for arranging supply of seed and

fertilisers, agricultural implements etc., to them, it is essential to provide storage facilities in the rural areas. In view of this, it is proposed to construct 1300 rural godowns in the Fourth Plan at an outlay of Rs. 137.50 lacs. This programme may be viewed in the context of the high targets for distribution of improved seeds and fertilisers most of which would be channelised through Co-operative Societies.

Processing activity on co-operative basis is almost undeveloped in the State. A target for the setting up of 2 Cotton gins, 2 Dal Mills, 2 Oil Mills and 2 Groundnut Decorticators was kept in the Third Five Year Plan as against which 1 Cotton Gin, 1 Dal Mill and 1 Groundnut Decorticator will have been set up by the end of the Third Plan. In the Fourth Plan, the establishment of 5 Cotton ginning and processing units, 5 Groundnut Decorticators and 7 Oil Mills is proposed. An outlay of Rs. 16.20 lac is, therefore, proposed under the scheme "Co-operative Processing Units". Provision of Rs. 25 lac has also been made for the setting up of one Co-operative Sugar Factory.

Rs. 19.95 lac have been provided for the organisation of 580 Co-operative Farming Societies in 116 Blocks at the rate of 5 societies per Block. These societies will serve as demonstration units in the blocks.

Training programme has also been given due importance. It is proposed to increase the intake capacity of the three existing training schools for the training of Junior personnel of the Department and of the Co-operative Institutions. Rs. 55 lac have been earmarked for the Training and Education.

Strengthening of the departmental staff will also become essential to implement the programme of Co-operation in the Fourth Plan, and, therefore, Rs. 67 lac have been proposed under the scheme "Departmental Staff" to provide staff at the scale recommended by the Mehta Committee. This will ensure effective supervision and guidance to Co-operative Institutions.

For saving the labour engaged in construction works from exploitation at the hands of the contractors and thus improving their economic condition by enabling them to get full return for their labour, the organisation of Labour Contract Societies is necessary. The organisation of such societies has been undertaken during the Third Five Year Plan and is proposed to be continued in the Fourth Plan. It is intended to organise 50 labour contract societies and 5 unions of such societies at an outlay of Rs. 2.66 lac.

It is also proposed to form 200 new Forest Labour Cooperative Societies during the Fourth Plan for which an outlay of Rs.50 lac has been allotted. The objective is to eliminate the private contractors in the working of forest lots.

With a view to enabling the marketing societies at the Primary level to send the produce collected by them from the agriculturists of their areas, to deficit areas of the State as well as of other states where the produce may fetch good price, it is proposed to set up 4 Regional Marketing Societies at big mandi headquarters in the Fourth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 12.80 lac have been earmarked for this scheme.

For enabling the cultivator to get better price for his produce according to its quality grading of the agricultural produce is prerequisite and, therefore, it is proposed to select 40 Marketing Societies to take up this activity during the Fourth Five Year Plan. These Societies will need additional financial assistance in the form of subsidy for grading equipments, loan and subsidy for the purchase of trucks for the transport of produce from one mandi to the other and for the construction of additional godowns. A sum of Rs. 33 lacs is proposed for the scheme.

In the Fourth Five Year Plan, 200 Primary non-agricultural credit societies of employees of Government Departments and and those of the industrial concerns will be organised. Besides, the organisation of 15 Urban Cooperative Banks for the small traders and the urban population will also be taken up. A provision of Rs. 4.50 lac has been kept under the scheme "Non-Agricultural Credit Societies."

Irrigation has immense possibilities of increasing agricultural production. Many sources of irrigations are not fully utilised on account of lack of technical know how and financial difficulties. It is, therefore, an advantage to organise lift irrigation societies which would provide the necessary finances for purchase of machinery and also provide for the maintenance of the pumps.

In view of this, it is proposed to organise 50 lift irrigation societies at an outlay of Rs. 20.90 lac in the Fourth Plan.

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V. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, PANCHAYATS AND PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

Community Development

The programme of Community Development now covers the entire State and all the 232 Panchayat Samitis are covered under the programme. In addition to this there are 8 tribal development blocks. Therefore, at the close of the Third Five Year Plan, there will be 240 Blocks and in 1965-66 the position would be as follows:—

Stage I Blocks	87
Stage II Blocks	98
Post-Stage II Blocks	55

The provision for Post-Stage II Blocks would be made in the Non-Plan budget of the State. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, therefore, provision will have to be made for Stage I and II Blocks and their position, yearwise, would be as follows:—

Year		Stage I Blocks	Stage II Blocks
1		2	3
1966-67	.. ..	87	98
1967-68	.. ..	85	84
1968-69	.. ..	52	89
1969-70	.. ..	4	116
1970-71	.. ..	4	105

In the schematic budget of C. D. Blocks there is a provision of 12 lakhs for Stage I Blocks and Rs. 5 lakhs for Stage II Blocks for a period of 5 years. It has, however, been found that the provision under staff under the schematic budget falls short of the actual requirements. This is mainly due to revision of pay scales and increased D. A. In the Fourth Plan, the expenditure on staff in the schematic budget has been raised to meet the full requirements. It has also been felt that accounts branch in the Panchayat Samitis needed strengthening. Therefore, in the Fourth Plan proposals, provision has been made for a full-fledged accountant in each Panchayat Samiti.

In the Third Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 75 lakhs was made for urban community development. Due to paucity of funds, this programme could not be taken up. It has been felt that provision must be made for development of urban areas also in the plan. An *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 2 crores has been made for development of urban areas and the details of the scheme are being worked out.

Panchayats

In the Third Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 580 lakhs was made for schemes in this sector and the likely expenditure is only Rs. 287.83 lakhs. Originally a provision of Rs. 400 lakhs was kept for the scheme of free-funds but due to financial stringency the expenditure is not likely to exceed Rs. 41.82 lakhs. Free-fund was in the shape of a discretionary grant to Panchayat Samitis for implementing capital schemes which increased their resources. It has been our experience in the Third Plan that the funds provided to the Panchayat Samitis are too tightly categorised and there is no room for local initiative for implementing schemes to suit local conditions. The grant under free-funds is proposed to be considerably enhanced to allow Panchayati Raj institutions to provide for their most essential needs. Similarly, to encourage Panchayati Raj Institutions to levy taxes it is proposed to provide grants to these institutions to match their tax efforts. This grant would also be a discretionary fund which could be utilised for any developmental activities according to the needs of the area. At present Panchayats are given grants-in-aid at the rate of 20 Paise per head of population. This allocation is hardly sufficient to provide for even a part time secretary. The weak financial position and the inability to employ a suitable functionary as secretary has

been mainly responsible for the inefficient functioning of the Panchayats. It is proposed to provide trained secretaries to all Panchayats who would be encadred in the Panchayat samitis and Zila Parishads Services. The grant-in-aid to Panchayats would be abolished and the State Government would bear the full cost of these secretaries. With increased emphasis on agriculture production, it is proposed to utilise the Gram Sewaks only for production programmes. The Panchayat Secretary in addition to his duties would also look after the social services programmes of the Panchayat Samitis. This would enable the Gram Sewak to devote all his attention to production programmes.

The Sadiq Ali Team has strongly recommended that Zila Parishads should also be given some original functions. Therefore, a sum of Rs. 100 lakhs has been provided for grant-in-aid to Zila Parishads. The training institutions have also to be expanded to cope with the demand of training Sarpanches, Panches, Members of Nyaya Panchayats and Coopted Members of Panchayat Samitis. Provision has also to be made for training of Panchayat Secretaries. Adequate facilities are proposed to be provided in the Fourth Plan for training of both official and non-official functionaries of Panchayati Raj institutions.

Public Co-operation

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was originally provided under this scheme in the Third Five Year Plan and the following schemes were taken up:—

1. Planning Forums,
2. Lok Kar Shetra,
3. Research Pilot Project-Moral and Social Hygiene,
4. Prohibition Programme.

During the Third Plan grant-in-aid would be given to 15 Planning Forums and 15 Lok Kar Shetra. The programme of public Co-operation is proposed to be intensified in the Fourth Plan period and all Colleges and Universities would be covered with Planning Forums. It is expected that grant-in-aid would be given to 100 Planning Forums in the State in the Fourth Five Year Plan. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been provided for this scheme.

VI. IRRIGATION

At the time of the formation of Rajasthan, there was hardly any irrigation system except the Gang Canal and at the commencement of the First Five Year Plan, the irrigation through canals and tanks was about 9 lakh acres only. In the First Five Year Plan, work was started on Bhakra and Chambal multipurpose projects and in addition to this, 133 medium works were also taken up. The total expenditure on irrigation in the First Plan was Rs. 104.60 lakhs and 96 works were completed bringing an additional area of 2.03 lakh acres under irrigation. The remaining schemes were carried over to the Second Plan and work was also started on Rana Pratap Sagar, Mahi and 8 other medium projects. The Second Plan expenditure was 19.81 crores and an additional area of 2.11 lakh acres was brought under irrigation. In the Third plan the unfinished works of the First and Second Plans were continued and some new schemes were also taken up. The outlay in the Third Five Year Plan under irrigation sector, excluding Rajasthan Canal and Pong Dam, was Rs. 22.10 crores. The total expenditure likely by the end of the Third Plan is Rs. 15.88 crores, giving an additional benefit of Rs. 7.02 lakh acres. The total area to be irrigated by major and medium projects is estimated to be 11.96 lakh acres in 1965-66. In calculating this figure account has been taken for the water reserved in irrigation projects for drinking water purposes which accounts for a loss of 20,000 acres of irrigation.

In the Fourth Plan the construction of Rajasthan Canal and development of the area is proposed to be taken up by the Central Government and, therefore, no provision has been made in the irrigation sector for Rajasthan Canal. The breakup of the outlay on irrigation is as follows:—

Scheme	Outlay (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Rajasthan's share in Irrigation Component of Pong Dam.	2,003
2. Other Irrigation schemes	2,473
3. Flood control schemes	852
TOTAL	5,728

The total cost of Pong Dam is estimated to be Rs. 110.79 crores. According to an *ad hoc* decision taken on 13-12-63, Rajasthan's share was to be calculated on the basis of 68% of the total cost. However, the State Government has already moved for the reduction of Rajasthan's share in Pong Dam from 68% to approximately 55%. On this basis the share of Rajasthan in Pong Dam works out to Rs. 60.93 crores out of which Rs. 46.53 crores is chargeable to irrigation sector and the remaining Rs. 14.40 crores to power sector. The expenditure in the Third Plan on Pong Dam in the irrigation sector is estimated to be Rs. 17.50 crores and the balance works out to Rs. 29.03 crores. The latest estimates available show that this project is likely to be completed in the Fourth Plan period and, therefore, the full balance of Rs. 29.00 crores has been provided in the Fourth Plan in the irrigation sector.

The spilt over of the continuing schemes excluding Pong Dam comes to Rs. 2,012 lacs and a provision of Rs. 1,450 lacs has been proposed against this amount during the Fourth Plan. New schemes approved by the Planning Commission in the Second and Third Plan but which could not be taken up due to paucity of funds have been included in the Fourth Plan. There are 1 major and 18 medium schemes costing Rs. 1,485 lacs and a provision of Rs. 678 lacs has been made for them in the Fourth Plan. Rs. 175 lacs have been provided for Banas Project in the water supply sector in addition to the provision of Rs. 200 lacs made under irrigation as this project will provide water for augmentation of Jaipur water supply. Eleven new schemes have been proposed in the

Fourth Plan, the estimated cost of which is Rs. 1,324 lacs. A provision of Rs. 345 lacs has been kept for new schemes in the Plan. The estimates of irrigation to be provided from the Rajasthan Canal in 1965-66 is 0.80 lac acres. It is estimated that this will go up to 600 lac acres by 1970-71. Thus the additional irrigation provided by Rajasthan Canal would be 5.20 lakh acres in the Fourth Plan. The likely additional irrigation from other irrigation schemes would be 4.26 lac acres. Thus the total irrigation in 1970-71 is likely to be 21.26 lakh acres which would give additional irrigation of 9.46 lakh acres in the Fourth Plan. A statement showing details of important schemes (excluding Pong Dam) is attached.

In the Fourth Plan special emphasis has been given to completion of continuing schemes to obtain full benefit of the investment already made. A basinwise Master Plan of the State is also proposed to be prepared during the Fourth Plan for optimum utilisation of all surface water resources. Measures for early utilisation of the potentials already created have also been included in the proposals.

In the Third Plan period, an outlay of Rs. 90 lacs was provided for flood control and anti-water logging measures. The actual expenditure is likely to be Rs. 217.14 lacs by the end of the Third Plan. The requirement of funds in the Fourth Plan for completing the Gha-ggar Flood Control project is estimated to Rs. 328 lacs but no provision has been made in the Fourth Plan of the State for this project on the assumption that it will be financed by centre along with the Rajasthan Canal Project. The total outlay of the Fourth Plan on Flood Control and anti-water logging measures is Rs. 352 lacs. In the Chambal Project area, the problem of water logging has assumed very serious proportion. A scheme has been drawn up for providing complete drainage at the cost of Rs. 550 lacs. Out of this, Rs. 200 lacs have been provided in the Fourth Plan. The proposals also include provision for landwa Nalla and Flood Control schemes.

VII. POWER

The development of power resources is an essential pre-requisite for the economic development of any country. In fact modern life depends so largely upon the use of electricity that the quantity of electricity used per capita in a country is an index of its material prosperity and of the standard of living attained by its people. Undoubtedly, extensive use of electricity can bring about much needed change in the pattern of life in Rajasthan. About 80% of the population is living in rural areas and thus more emphasis is being given in the Fourth Plan to extend the benefit of electricity to the rural areas of Rajasthan, which will not only improve the methods of production in agriculture and encourage cottage and small scale industries, but will also make the life in rural areas much more attractive and thus help in arresting the influx of rural population into the cities. The energy consumption per capita in Rajasthan at present is only 12.7 KWH which is the lowest in India leaving Assam, Jammu and Kashmir.

According to the assessment made by the Central Water and Power Commission and their report issued during November, 1961, the aggregate demand by the end of the Fourth and Fifth Plans would be as under:—

(Fig. in MW)			
Year 1	Power Demand 2	Power available 3	Shortage 4
1970-71	524.00	318.16	205.84
1975-76	875.00	325.16	549.84
1980-81	1345.00	325.16	1019.84

Since then many load demands, especially of industries, have come to notice which were not taken into consideration by the Central Water and Power Commission in their load forecast. The load demand is now, therefore, estimated at 650 MW instead of 524 MW as indicated above.

Some of the major industries like Zinc Smelter, Pig Iron Plant, Fertiliser Factory, Copper Smelter Plant, etc. are of national importance requiring large bulk of power. During Third Plan itself many industries, especially in Chambal area, had already started production. With their expansion in the Fourth Plan, the demand for power would further increase. Even with this fast development of load demand of the State, the estimated demand of 650 MW at the end of 1970-71 will only represent about 3.6% of the all India demand during the corresponding period.

In the Third Plan, Rajasthan had earlier planned for an additional installed generating capacity of 275 MW as per details given below:—

(Fig. in M.W.)		
Items	Targets 1	Achievement 2
(1) Hydel:		
(a) Bhakra Right Bank Power Station (Raj. Share)	53.00	—
(b) Gandhisagar Power Station (Addl. Power from IV th & Vth Unit) Rajasthan's Share	23.00	23.00
(c) Ranspratapsagar (Rajasthan's Share)	86.00	—
TOTAL (1) ..	162.00	23.00
(2) Thermal :		
(a) Satpura Thermal Project (Rajasthan's Share)	100.00	—
(b) Third Turboset at Jodhpur	3.00	3.00
(c) Diesel Generating sets	10.00	13.50
TOTAL (2)	113.00	16.50
TOTAL (1 & 2)	275.00	39.50

It is envisaged that 39.50 MW of additional installed capacity proposed in the Third Plan would only be achieved by the end of the Plan as shown above, and the rest will mature during the early Fourth Plan period.

By the end of Third Plan 106 MW of firm Power would only be available to Rajasthan from the following :—

1. Bhakra Nangal Project (Left Bank) ..	22.00 MW
2. Chambal Project (Gandhisagar) ..	40.00 MW
3. Existing Thermal and Diesel Station ..	44.00 MW

TOTAL ..	106.00 MW
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In order, to meet the anticipated demand of 650 MW at the end of Fourth Plan, Rajasthan has to provide for an additional generating capacity capable of giving 544 MW (650-106) of firm power. 228 MW and 250 MW of firm power would be available to Rajasthan by the end of Fourth Plan from continuing as well as new schemes as per details below:—

(Fig. in MW)

Schemes	Rajasthan's Share	
	Installed Capacity	Firm Capacity
1	2	3
A. Continuing Scheme :		
a. Bhakra Nangal Project Right Bank ..	91.32	45.00
b. Rana Pratapsagar Project ..	86.00	45.00
c. Kota Power Project ..	49.50	30.00
d. Satpura ..	125.00	103.00
e. Thermal (Diesel) New 10,000 KW Diesel Sets	5.00	5.00
TOTAL (A) ..	356.82	228.00
B. New Schemes:		
a. Share from Atomic Power Plant at Rana Pratapsagar	400.00	200.00
b. Palana Thermal Project	100.00	50.00
TOTAL (B) ..	500.00	250.00
GRAND TOTAL (A & B) ..	856.82	478.00

There would, thus, still be a shortage of (650-106-228-250) 66 MW which is proposed to be met by arranging bulk purchase from the neighbouring states where surplus power may be available. It may be necessary to share Punasa Hydel Project in Madhya Pradesh and the proposed Thermal Station in the Union territory of Delhi for wiping out the shortage of power likely to occur by the end of the Fourth Plan. Alternatively the State may have to provide for its own generating capacity to make good the shortage of 66 MW, by putting up a Thermal Station of 2×50 MW in the Chambal Service Area.

Basing our assessment on the consumption of units of electric energy per capita, Rajasthan has to make a much leeway before it can compare with other states, or even with the all-India average.

The total generation and consumption, per capita at the end of the Third and Fourth Plan periods, would be as under:—

Item	Unit	Position at the end of	
		Third Plan	Fourth Plan
1. Total Generation	(Mkwh)	557.14	3416.40
2. Generation per capita	(kwh)	27.60	169.50
3. Total Consumption	(Mkwh)	93.57	2903.94
4. Per capita consumption	(kwh)	23.46	144.08

Keeping in view the load assessment as well as the need to meet the demand for power, an outlay of Rs. 119.89 crores has been proposed for the Fourth Plan. In this provision an outlay of Rs. 61.51 lac has been kept in the Fourth Plan under Bhakra Nangal Project for adjustments to be made on receipt of debits from Punjab State Electricity Board. 67 MW of power in all would be available from the Bhakra Nangal (Left and Right Bank) Power House. Presently 22 MW of power is available to Rajasthan and the balance 45 MW would be available during 1967-68.

The total estimated cost for Beas Sutlej link is Rs. 9979.00 lac of which Rs. 598.0 lac are chargeable to Irrigation and Rs. 9372.0 lac to the power sector. Rajasthan's share in this unit is 15% (*ad hoc*), i. e. 1406.0 lac.

The total estimated cost of the Pong Dam project (Unit No. II) is presently estimated at Rs. 110.00 lac. On the basis of an *ad hoc* decision taken on 13 December 1963 Rajasthan's share was to be calculated on the basis of 68 per cent of the total cost. However, the State Government has already moved for the reduction of Rajasthan's share in Pong Dam from, 68 per cent to approximately 55 per cent. On this basis Rajasthan's share works out to Rs. 14.40 crores.

Rajasthan's total share in the project (Unit I and II) in so far as Power sector is concerned, will, therefore, be Rs. 28.46 lac (Rs. 14.6 and Rs. 14.40). The expenditure in the Third Plan on Unit I and II in the Power sector is estimated to be Rs. 8.07 crores

and, therefore, the balance needed is Rs. 20.39 crores to complete the works on the Project in the Fourth Plan and, therefore, by providing Rs. 20.39 crore in the Fourth Plan, the full requirements of the project has been met.

A provision of Rs. 226 lac has been kept for Transmission Stage II (220 Kv Hissar-Khetri-Jaipur line) while Rs. 800 lac have been kept for Transmission Stage II (Chambal Project).

An amount of Rs. 221.50 lac has been allotted for Ranapratapsagar. This scheme provides for an installed capacity of 4×43 MW and a firm power of 90 MW. Rajasthan would be getting 45 MW of firm power from this project which will be available sometime during 1967-68 in the Fourth Plan.

Kota Dam Power Project is being executed by the Rajasthan Government. The revised total cost of the Project is Rs. 1,347.00 lakhs, out of which Rajasthan's share will be Rs. 673.60 lakhs. An expenditure of about Rs. 142.04 lakhs is anticipated during the Third Plan period. An amount of Rs. 548.38 lakhs which is nearly the balance, has been provided for the Fourth plan period. The project provides for an installed capacity of 3×33 MW with a firm potential of 60 KW. Rajasthan would be getting as its share only 30 MW (firm power) from this project in the Fourth Plan.

A sum of Rs. 2.50 lakh has been provided for Vth Unit at Gandhisagar during the Fourth Plan as spill over expenditure in the Fourth Plan. Four units each 23 MW are already installed at the Gandhisagar Power station. The scheme provides for the installation of a fifth similar unit. This unit will not add to the firm power potential of the station but will help for "peaking" purposes. Rajasthan's share in the installed capacity would be 11.5 MW.

The total estimated cost of the project 2×62.5 MW units at Satpura is Rs. 2730 lakhs of which Rajasthan has to contribute Rs. 1092.21 lakhs. There is a provision of Rs. 850.00 lakhs for this scheme in the Third Plan which is likely to be spent in full. Rs. 200.00 lakhs have been proposed for the Fourth Plan. Additional generating capacity of 125 MW would be available to Rajasthan some time during 1967-68. The Power, however, would be limited to 103 MW for use in Rajasthan.

An outlay of Rs. 45.00 lakhs has been proposed for the Fourth Plan to install about 5 MW (aggregate) capacity of Diesel sets in Rajasthan, particularly in isolated pockets.

The estimated cost of the Mahi Project is Rs. 3008.00 lakhs out of which Rs. 1560.00 lakhs is allocated to Power. Rs. 31.80 lakhs would be spent in the Third Plan. The Project will come up in full swing in the Fourth Plan, and, therefore, a provision of Rs. 1316.00 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan. The power benefits of about 50 MW would, of course, be available during early Fifth Plan. The total installed capacity of the power stations proposed under this project would be 115 MW.

The total outlay required for the Thermal Project at Palana is estimated at Rs. 1200 lakhs. A provision of Rs. 700.00 lakhs has been kept in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to instal, for the present, 2×50 MW thermal units for Power Generation at Palana. 50 MW of firm power would be available by the end of Fourth plan.

A 2×200 MW Atomic Power Station with considerable scope for further expansion is being constructed near Rana Pratapsagar. It is estimated that 200 MW will be available in the Fourth Plan and all this is proposed to be utilised in Rajasthan to meet the shortage of power.

A thermal project of 2×50 MW is proposed in Rajasthan to be located in the Chambal Service Area, to make good the deficit of 66 MW of power likely to be faced during the Fourth Plan. This is estimated to cost Rs. 700.00 lac. An *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 350.0 lac is proposed for this scheme in the Fourth Plan. The balance amount of Rs. 350 lac will be provided by Rajasthan State Electricity Board from its own resources. An outlay of Rs. 993.82 lac has been proposed for transmission lines to be laid down for transmitting power from Mahi Hydel Project, Palana Project, Nuclear Project and Bhakra Right Bank.

Much importance to Rural Electrification could not be given earlier. However, a beginning was made during Third Plan and it was envisaged to electrify about 303 localities. It is expected that about 1000 localities would be electrified by the end of 1965-66. This programme is proposed to be intensified in the Fourth Plan and, therefore, it is proposed to electrify 6,000 villages during the Fourth Plan.

Provision has also been made for the acquisition and or for making the balance payment in respect of privately owned power houses and or establishment of a Research Unit.

According to the assessment made by the Central Water and Power Commission in 1961 regarding Power Development in the State, a demand of about 875 MW is foreseen by 1975-76 (end of the Fifth Plan period). By the end of the Fourth Plan, the State would be able to get from its own resources, from inter-state projects, and from Nuclear Power Station at Ranapratapsagar a total of about 650 MW of firm power for meeting its load demands. In the Fifth Plan period, Rajasthan would be getting about 103 MW, as its share, from the Beas-Sutlej project and 50 MW from Mahi Hydel project. The balance requirement of about 72 MW of power for meeting the expected demand of 875 MW by 1975-76 will have to be arranged either by getting allocated additional power from the nuclear power station at Ranapratapsagar, which it is hoped, would by then be a 400 MW station. Besides, Rajasthan will have to be assured considerable quantum of power from the Narmada Valley Development Schemes and other Power projects which will be located in our neighbouring States.

VIII. INDUSTRIES

The growth of industries is an essential feature of modern economic development. In fact, one of the yardsticks of material welfare in the modern world is the extent of industrial development. Industrial growth is also very important from the point of view of employment and generation of income. Moreover, the establishment of industrial units of reasonable size generates economic activities in a number of connected spheres including ancilliary industries, extraction of raw materials, marketing of produce and transportation. Apart from its direct benefits, therefore, the subsidiary and institutional benefits resulting from industrial development are themselves of considerable value and make a significant contribution to the total development of the economy. Industries have a vital role to play in the diversification of the rural economy and solution of the problem of under-employment in rural areas.

A determined effort has been made by the State from the very inception of the First Plan to provide all the necessary requisites for the optimum industrial development of the State. Schemes for the generation of power have been taken up in increasing measures during the three plan periods. Also liberal incentives were offered to industrialists in the form of financial aid, power supply at low rate, development of industrial areas and facilities for the supply of raw materials necessary for the development of industries. As a result of these efforts, there

has been a rapid expansion of the industrial sector in the course of the last few years. The number of registered factories in the State increased from 546 in 1957 to 1022 in 1961. The total productive industries increased from 22.07 crores in 1958 to 28.80 crores in 1961. The net contribution made by industries to the State income in the form of value added by manufacture increased from 526 lakhs in 1958 to 1048.07 lakhs in 1961. In the matter of the development of the pre-requisites and facilities for the establishment of new industries, the progress made during the Third Plan has been very significant. With the increased availability of power, increased output from mines and increase in production in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry and forests, the position regarding the availability of raw materials has already been improved and is expected to improve further during the Fourth Plan. Means of communications have been developed and will continue to be developed keeping in view the requirements of industries. With these three requisites and a progressive policy adopted by the State in the matter of encouragement of industries, there is every reason to believe that the Fourth Plan period will witness a rapid and unprecedented advance in this field both in the state and private sectors.

A new feature of the proposals for the Fourth Plan is the substantial provision for industrial development in the State public sector. This is in conformity with the social objectives and the need for finding adequate sources of non-tax revenue. The emphasis in the Fourth Plan is also on rural industrialisation. Special schemes have been devised to give incentives to industries in the rural areas. In the Small Scale Sector provision has also been made for participation of the State in certain selected industries. Large number of Public Sector enterprises of the State are proposed to be established in the rural areas. Similarly, there is a provision under the Mineral Development Sector for establishment of Mineral Based Industries, namely Lignite and fluorite. These would also be in rural areas. In the Animal Husbandry Sector, substantial provision has been made for establishment of milk processing factories which would also be established in the rural areas in Jalore, Lunkaransar, Barmer and Pokran. Also there is a provision for establishment of a Bacon Factory and Meat Packing Factory. In the Co-operative sector, the Fourth Plan proposals include setting up of a Sugar factory in Co-operative sector and a large number of processing

units. All these investments taken together are expected to create an unprecedented spurt in industrial activity in the rural areas. In industrial development particularly in the rural areas the priority would be as follows:—

1. Co-operative Sector
2. State Sector
3. Private Sector

Large and Medium Industries

During the Third Five Year Plan there were two schemes under this sector, namely, development of industrial areas and pilot project of Sodium Sulphate. The latter was transferred to the State Enterprises Department and, therefore, the only continuing scheme is the development of industrial areas. During the Third Plan a provision of Rs. 24.66 lakhs was made for this scheme which was later reduced to Rs. 10 lakhs. It is estimated that the actual expenditure would be Rs. 15 lakhs on the development of industrial areas at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota and Bhilwara. With the availability of cheap power and improvement in communications it is expected that the tempo of development of industries would be far greater in the Fourth Plan. It is, therefore, proposed to further expand the existing industrial areas and to develop 8 new areas at Udaipur, Ajmer, Bikaner, Alwar, Bharatpur, Ganganagar, Sikar and Sawai Madhopur. The scheme envisage the acquisition of land, demarcation of plots, laying out and construction of roads and provision of power transmission lines. An outlay of Rs. 75 lakhs has been proposed for the Fourth Plan.

In the meeting of the National Development Council in October, 1964, it was suggested that the public sector should also undertake the responsibility of providing essential consumer goods to the people in the Fourth Plan period. It was also suggested that the consumer goods industries may, as far as possible, be in State Public Sector. In view of this decision the State proposes to launch several new industries in the State sector in the Fourth Plan period. This is important to the State both from the point of view of resources and industrial development.

State Enterprises Department was created for the administrative control of all industrial enterprises of the State. The department now controls:—

1. Ganganagar Sugar mills,

2. Sodium Sulphate Project,
3. Salt Works,
4. Hitech Glass Precision Works, Dholpur,
5. Bhakri Slab Stone Works,
6. Palana Lignite project.

A provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made in the Fourth plan for State Enterprises and it is expected that it would be possible to raise substantial resources from other financing institution on the basis of this contribution by the State. The State Government is examining the possibility of setting up many industries and several feasibility reports and project reports are under preparation. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been proposed for advance action in the year 1965-66 for the preparation of these reports. While the final decision on the industries to be set up would be taken on the result of the feasibility reports, the following proposals are under examination:—

1. Textile Corporation which would include two cotton spinning mills and one woollen spinning mill.
2. Salt and Heavy Chemical Corporation:—This corporation is proposed to take over the assets and liabilities of both the salt sources at Deedwana and Pachpadra and so also the Sodium Sulphate Plant at Deedwana. This Corporation would take up the manufacture of Caustic Soda Ash depending on the recommendation of Experts.
3. A public sector undertaking is also proposed to be floated for manufacture of cement in areas of Bundi and Ajmer as per the recommendations of the Techno Economic Survey of Rajasthan conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research.
4. A large scale leather tannery to process the large quantities of hides and skins produced in the State.
5. Vegetable oil mills.

Village and Small Scale Industries.

Development of village and small scale industries is vital to economic growth. Particularly village and small industries are important for diversification of the rural economy and for reducing pressure on

land. The availability of cheap power and improvement in the means of communications should give a new impetus to the development of small and village industries. The State is rich in resources particularly mineral wealth and there is scope for establishment of many small units which could process the indigenous raw materials. Also with the growth of large scale industries there is scope for development of many ancillary and feeder industries. The activities undertaken by the State Directorate of Industries are promotional in character and the effort is directed towards encouraging the small entrepreneurs by providing information, capital, sheds and other facilities.

To promote the manufacture and sale of handloom cloth provision has been made for sales depots, dye-houses, quality marking and inspection. In order to provide adequate number of trained wool technicians, the existing Wool Technological Institute is proposed to be developed properly. This, it is hoped, would give an impetus to the development of wool based industries. A provision of Rs. 177.50 lakhs has been made for giving loans to small entrepreneurs and industrial co-operatives. Rajasthan abounds in cattle wealth and therefore, increased emphasis is proposed to be given on leather based industries. The Leather Training Institute in Jaipur is proposed to be expanded to provide trained technicians for the growing leather industry. Ceramics industry has also a great potential in the State. The Service-cum-Training Institute of Ceramics at Alwar is proposed to be developed and a functional estate is also proposed to be set up at Alwar near the Institute to provide for full development of this industry. A scheme has also been incorporated in the proposals for conducting research in ceramics. The Directorate of Industries in the State needs to be strengthened to provide information to willing entrepreneurs and to guide them in selecting suitable sites and items of manufacture. An export promotion Cell is also proposed to be created in the Directorate to guide entrepreneurs in selection of export oriented industries. The Plan provides for opening of 9 new industrial estates and a similar number of Common Facility Centres. 100 Workshops in rural areas are also proposed to be provided in the Fourth Plan. To promote handicrafts opening of design extension centres is also proposed. A functional industrial estate for electronics is also proposed to be established in the Fourth Plan period. It has been felt that special programmes should be undertaken for development of industries in the tribal areas. A scheme has been drawn up which provides for 10 production-cum-training centres in these areas. These centres would

give training to local artisans and would also produce various types of articles based on local resources. There are five industrial workshops functioning in the Third Plan. These are proposed to be converted into production-cum-training centres. They will primarily execute orders of Government departments and would also facilitate the training of local artisans. The State abounds in salt sources but many of these areas are under-developed. To properly develop the area, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided and it is expected that a matching contribution will be available from the Central Government for this scheme. The arts and crafts training institute is proposed to be reorganised to provide for diploma courses. A training-cum-common facility centre will also be opened for costume Jewellery which would provide employment to goldsmiths affected by the Gold Control Order and also earn valuable foreign exchange. A scheme has been drawn up for subsidising the purchase of improved types of tools and equipment by the village artisans. It is proposed to give a subsidy of up to Rs. 200 to each artisan under this scheme.

As mentioned earlier, special incentives have been devised for promoting the growth of industries in the rural areas. For industrial units in the rural areas the cost of the land is proposed to be subsidised to the extent of 50% subject to a maximum of Rs. 5000. Similarly, the cost of electric installation and water supply is also proposed to be subsidised by the State Government. In the case of electric installation the scheme provides for a subsidy to meet the expenditure over Rs. 250 up to a maximum of Rs. 500. In the case of water supply similar pattern of assistance has been prescribed except in the case of wells where the subsidy would extend to Rs. 1,000. To encourage the establishment of industries in the rural areas it is proposed to advance loans to the extent of 75% of the cost of construction of the factory or workshop. The raw material required for these industries would also be subsidised by the State Government to the extent of 10% in the first two years and 7.5 per cent of the cost in the subsequent years. Already there is a price preference of 15% in favour of small industries against large scale industries in the case of Government purchases. However, this does not apply to the large purchases made by autonomous bodies like Corporations, Electricity Board, Municipalities etc. In the case of small industries in the urban areas the difference between the minimum price quoted by large units and the price quoted by small scale units is proposed to be subsidised to the extent of 15%. In the case of industrial

units in rural areas the extent of the subsidy would be up to 25 per cent of the difference in the tendered price. This would improve the marketability of the goods produced by these smaller units and would enable them to compete with large scale industries in many fields.

The State will also participate in the form of share capital in certain key industrial units to be set up in the rural areas. A provision of Rs. 40 lakhs has been made for this purpose. To promote the growth of banks in the rural areas a scheme has been drawn up to meet 50% of the losses to a maximum of Rs. 2,500 per year for the first two years and Rs. 1,500 for the next three years by the State. This will encourage the banks to open their branches which in turn will promote industrial activity. The tentative targets for the establishment of Small Scale Industries in the Fourth Plan are given in the attached statement.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS PROPOSED TO BE ESTABLISHED DURING FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

Manufacturing Process	Number of Units
1	2
(1) Agriculture Implements:	
(a) Mechanised	50
(b) Other	200
(2) Powerlooms:	
(a) Rural area	4,000
(b) Urban area	1,000
(3) Soap	100
(4) Leather Goods and Footwear	100
(5) Gwar Gum	5
(6) Fruit Preservation	20
(7) Fish Canning:	
(a) At Udaipur	1
(b) At Alwar	1
(8) Plastic goods	50
(9) Furniture making units	50
(10) Chemical and Pharmaceuticals	20
(11) Cement Processing	100
(12) Iron Foundry	20
(13) Automobile Parts Mfg.	10
(14) Bone-meal Mfg.	10
(15) Ceramics	20
(16) Scientific Instruments Mfg.	5
(17) Mechanised Brick Mfg.	2
(18) Cold storage	5
(19) Hand made paper	5
(20) Oil Pressing	20
(21) Carpet making	5
(22) Blanket production	5
(23) Woollen Hosiery	10
(24) Engineering units	100
(25) Miscellaneous Industries	100
(Mining & Agro-based)	

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

A wide range of minerals are found in the State specially of the non-ferrous and non-metallic variety. The total value of the mineral production in the year 1962 was Rs. 622 lac which was 3.78 per cent of the all-India production. With a view to developing the mineral wealth of the State, a sum of Rs. 365 lac was provided in the Third Plan for intensive prospecting, mineral survey, quarry improvement, loans to mining lessees, reorganisation and expansion of the Mines and Geology Department and Fluorite and Lignite projects. It is anticipated that Rs. 119.55 lac will be spent by the end of the Third Plan. The implementation of the mineral development schemes has helped in proper appraisal of mineral resources as well as increased exploitation and conservation.

An outlay of Rs. 7.75 crore is proposed for the mineral development in the Fourth Plan. The work of systematic geological mapping, regional mineral assessment and intensive prospecting will be intensified during the Fourth Plan, and therefore, an outlay of Rs. 225 lac is proposed under the scheme "Intensive Prospecting, Mineral Survey, reorganisation and expansion of Mines and Geology Department". Equipment to be obtained will comprise of 24 drives and compressors, Geophysical and Geological equipment etc. 160 prospecting schemes will be taken up in the Fourth Plan. The objective is to assess and appraise the mineral resources of the State as rapidly as possible so as to help the establishment of mineral based industries.

The equipment and machinery required for mining and quarrying operations is very expensive and the smaller mining lessees and quarry owners are not able to purchase these from their own resources. In the interests of stepping up the output from the mines, it is proposed to purchase mining and quarrying equipment and machinery and give these on hire to the lessees and quarry owners for which Rs. 50 lac have been provided in the Fourth Plan.

In order to assist the small mining lessees in undertaking mining operations in a scientific manner, loans will be advanced by the State Government to the small scale mining lessees. A provision of Rs. 75 lac is proposed under this scheme. It is envisaged that about 250 lessees will be benefited from this scheme during the Fourth Plan period.

Adequate means of communication to mine site are essential for the optimum development of mines and, therefore, it is proposed to give high priority to the construction of approach roads during the Fourth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 100 lac is proposed for the construction of 471 Kilometer of approach roads.

To promote mechanisation of marble quarries of Makrana it is proposed to connect 350 quarries with the electric grid and provide power to 100 marble factories working in that area for which Rs. 12 lac have been earmarked.

For mining and establishment of beneficiation and cryolite manufacturing plant, an *ad hoc* permission of Rs. 92 lac has been made under Flourite project. Similarly Rs. 100 lac have been earmarked for Palana lignite project which aims at a production of about 1800 tonnes per day when fully executed. The lignite from Palana is proposed to be used for a Thermal Power Station for which a separate provision has been made in the Power Sector.

In connection with mineral exploration and utilisation, new techniques have to be employed and research carried out to find out suitable tracers and guides. In view of that, a research wing at an outlay of Rs. 5 lac will be set up in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to take up about 12 research project in the Fourth Plan.

Granite will be quarried in Jalore, the blocks will be cut into monumental sets and decorative buildings stones which will be polished in the factory fitted with polishing plants. To take up this work a sum of Rs. 6 lac is proposed under the scheme "Granite Mining and Polishing Factory".

For supplies to fertilizer and cement industries and other gypsum based industries, gypsum mining is proposed to be taken up at the rate of 20,000 tonnes a year and, therefore, Rs. 10 lac has been earmarked for 'Departmental Gypsum Mining'.

A provision of Rs. 50 lac has been proposed under 'Detailed investigation for lignite in North-Western Rajasthan'. The objective of this scheme is to investigate fully the known and probable occurrence of lignite in the entire North-Western region of Rajasthan. Although related to mineral investigation the cost and task being enormous it will be taken as a special scheme so as to place the emphasis for development of the fuel resources in Rajasthan.

X. ROADS

Roads

From the point of view of communications this State was one of the most under-developed in the country when it was first formed and, therefore, the State Government has been making efforts from the very beginning to provide communications by constructing different types of roads in the State. By the end of the Third Plan period it is expected 2 districts, 6 sub-divisional and 18 tehsil headquarters and 9 villages with a population of 5000 and above will remain unconnected with the existing road system. 3000 miles of roads would be constructed/improved during the Third Plan at an expenditure of Rs. 9.06 crores. This will raise the mileage for the surface roads from 6 to 8 and for all type of roads from 12.72 to 14.80 per hundred square miles of area by the end of Third Plan in the State. The all-India figures by the end of Second Plan were 12 for surface roads and 26 for all types of roads per 100 square miles of area. In view of this much has still to be done in the matter of improving and upgrading the quality of the roads, construction of cross drainage works and opening up of the command areas of major and medium irrigation projects to facilitate the transport of agricultural produce, development of roads to cater to the needs of industries and the construction of approach roads of mines and quarries.

The main objectives of formulating the roads programme of Fourth Plan are:—

1. To complete the incomplete roads of First and Second Plan.

2. To link all the villages with the population of 5000 and above to the road system.
3. To connect all the district headquarters, sub-divisional headquarters on all weather roads.

Greater attention will also be paid to (a) meet the requirements of industries and mines (b) development of the command areas of major irrigation projects and (c) construction of cross drainage works on national and State highways and improvement of district roads.

For this, an outlay of Rs. 29 crores is proposed for 'Roads' sector in the Fourth Plan. It would be possible to construct 5800 miles of roads and this would raise the mileage for surface roads to 9 and for all types of roads to 18.8 per hundred square miles of area. Out of Rs. 29 crores, Rs. 10 crores are proposed to be spent on continuing schemes, and the remaining on new schemes. Even with the increased outlay in the Fourth Plan the State will hardly be able to achieve Nagpur Plan targets by the end of the Fourth Plan.

A comprehensive State Plan of road development has been formulated keeping in view the traffic pressures likely to be generated from the economic and industrial development envisaged for the different regions and the need for developing essential road links with the neighbouring States. Linking villages with various markets and other centres and with another has also been kept in view while preparing the road development plan. The Third Plan also provides for an integrated system of State Highways.

Road Transport

The State Government has recently constituted the "Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation" to administer the nationalised road transport services in the State. This Corporation has drawn a development programme of Rs. 11.27 crores for the Fourth Plan period. Financial assistance will be available to this Corporation from the different financing institutions to implement this programme. However, Rs. 2 crores have been kept in the Fourth Plan as State's contribution towards the financing of this programme.

XI. TOURISM

For historical reasons mainly, but also on account of the rich culture and scenic beauty of a number of places, Rajasthan has all along been attracting a large number of tourists. In 1963 nearly 12 lac tourists visited the State out of which 25,000 were foreigners. It has been estimated that 17.7 per cent of the total foreign tourists who visited India during 1963, came to Rajasthan. The tourist traffic is steadily on the increase.

The State Government has made considerable effort to provide every encouragement to tourists, develop places of tourists interest and provide necessary facilities for sight-seeing in the Third Plan. An expenditure of Rs. 12 lac would be incurred on the promotion of tourism in the Third Plan. Considerable leeway, however, still has to be made up in the matter of provision of amenities and development of services and, therefore, an outlay of Rs. 150 lac is proposed for the development of Tourism in the Fourth Plan. The objective is that tourism should be developed to cater the needs of tourists in terms of tourist accommodation, provision of cheap, comfortable and prompt access to and transport to places of interest, public relations and publicity in all directions within the State and outside to sustain tourists tempo, and preservation, improvement and beautification of beauty spots, monuments, wild life sanctuaries, etc.

The State Government has formed the 'State Hotels' Corporation by transferring the present Circuit houses at Jaipur, Udaipur, Silisedh, Jodhpur and Bikaner to a limited wholly-owned Government Company. This Corporation will have to invest substantial amount to make available adequate beds in the hotels to the tourists. It is envisaged that this Corporation will provide 250 additional beds in the Fourth Plan. In order to provide financial assistance to this Corporation a provision of Rs. 50 lac is being kept which will be advanced to the Corporation in the form of equity or loan capital.

It is proposed to construct 3 Reception Centres for providing air bookings and railway bookings and other allied service requirements for the tourists. An outlay of Rs. 7 lac has been earmarked for the purpose in the Fourth Plan.

Rs. 5 lac have been allotted for the integrated development of Sariska and Silisedh area for holiday parties. It is also proposed to provide air-conditioned bus services in Jaipur and Udaipur at an outlay of Rs. 5 lac.

Provision of Rs. 8.5 lac has been made for providing additional accommodation to the tourists in the Tourist Bungalows in the Fourth Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 11 lac has been proposed for the construction of Six Tourist Bungalows in the Fourth Plan to provide accommodation to the Low Income Group and Middle Income Group tourists in the State.

Rs. 5 lac have been allotted for the development of fair grounds, plantation, lighting, water supply, medical facilities and publicity and open air theatres etc. This would considerably improve the facilities at the principal fairs in the State.

XII. GENERAL EDUCATION

Education, though categorised as a social service is also a vital factor in economic growth. The success of any development programme depends largely on the productivity of available manpower and in that sense education can be regarded as a productive investment. Rajasthan inherited a legacy of illiteracy and backwardness in education. Despite efforts in the first three Five Year Plans the State continues to be very far behind the National level in education. The following statement gives the position of enrolment at the end of the Second and Third Five Year Plans under different age groups and the targets for the Fourth plan as compared to the country as a whole :—

Year	Rajasthan		All-India	
	Lakh No.	%	Lakh No.	%
6-11 Age-group (Primary)				
1960-61 (Actuals)	11.14	40.9	349.87	62.2
1965-66 (Likely achievement)	18.60	58.0	512.07	77.8
1970-71 (Target)	28.47	75.0	662.07	87.7
11-14 Age-group (Middle)				
1960-61 (Actuals)	2.07	14.4	67.07	22.5
1965-66 (Likely achievement)	4.00	20.1	1079.6	31.6
1970-71 (Target)	7.00	35.3	172.96	42.7
14-17 Age-group (Secondary)				
1960-61 (Actuals)	0.88	6.8	29.60	11.7
1965-66 (Likely achievement)	1.63	10.8	52.40	17.8
1970-71 (Target)	2.71	15.3	90.00	22.1

In the Third Five Year Plan the outlay of General Education was Rs. 1778.50 lakhs. By the end of the Third Five Year Plan the total expenditure is likely to be Rs. 1702.98 lakhs which will form 95.7 per cent of the original plan provision. The outlay proposed under various sub-heads and the likely expenditure in the Third Plan and the outlay proposed in the Fourth plan are as follows :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Group	Third Plan		Fourth Plan Proposed Outlay
	Outlay	Likely expenditure	
1	2	3	4
1 Elementary	1046.75	787.04	1760.72
2 Secondary	375.00	376.29	950.58
3 University	243.25	366.81	568.00
4 Other Educational Schemes	85.00	135.17	369.17
5 Cultural Programmes	28.50	37.67	62.53
TOTAL ..	1,778.50	1,702.98	3,738.00

During the Third Five Year Plan we could not give attention to pre-primary education and the Government effort was limited to grant-in-aid to private institutions. It is now proposed to make a beginning by opening 15 new Montessori schools with an intake capacity of 200 children in each school in the Fourth Five Year Plan. The target for enrolment at the primary stage is 28.47 lakh children which includes 19.40 lakh boys and 9.07 lakh girls. The total coverage in 6-11 age-group would be 98% for boys and 50% for girls. The total coverage would be 75% as against the National target of 87.7%. It would be possible, therefore, for the State to introduce compulsory Primary Education only in the Fifth plan period. As all the villages have already been covered with primary schools, no targets have been fixed for opening of new primary schools. The existing schools are proposed to be improved and, emphasis is to be given on the training of teachers. 21,500 additional teachers would be required during the Fourth plan period to cope with the additional intake of students at the primary stage. As against a target in

the Third Five Year Plan of 3.88 lakhs enrolment in the middle schools, the achievement is likely to be 4 lakhs and the coverage would be 20.1 per cent of the population of age-group 11-14. During the Fourth Five Year Plan it is proposed to raise the enrolment to 75.5 lakhs which would cover 35.3 per cent of the population of age-group 11-14. For meeting the demand due to increase in enrolment it is proposed to raise 800 primary schools to middle schools and to open 4700 new sections in the existing schools. In order to achieve the target of Primary and Middle schools education in the Fourth Plan special emphasis will have to be given to Girls' education and for that purpose provision has been made of stipends, hostel facilities and construction of Lady teachers quarters. The training of elementary teachers is also proposed to be given high priority and 35 Teachers' Training Institutions are proposed to be opened in the Fourth Plan to cope with the demand of additional teachers. The proposals also include in-service training of two months duration for all elementary teachers. It has been felt that rapid expansion in elementary education has led to certain deterioration in educational standards. Greater effort is, therefore, proposed in the Fourth Plan on the qualitative improvement of the education at the elementary stage.

During the Third Five Year Plan there was a target of increasing the enrolment in 14-17 age-group to 1.63 lakh. It is expected that this target would be achieved showing a coverage of 10.8 per cent of the population of age-group 14-17. The enrolment in this age-group is proposed to be increased to 2.71 lakhs which will cover 15.32 per cent of the population. To meet this additional demand of enrolment, 150 Middle schools are proposed to be raised to Secondary standard and 725 additional sections are proposed to be opened in existing schools. The plan provides for conversion of 100 High Schools into Higher Secondary Schools and highest priority is proposed to be given to Science teaching in the Fourth Plan. 200 Science courses and 150 Biology courses are proposed to be introduced in the existing schools. It has been felt that Secondary Education should be given an increasingly agricultural bias particularly in the rural areas. Provision has been made of 60 new courses in agriculture and all schools in area having potential of agricultural development are proposed to be gradually covered with these courses. It has been suggested that there should be one Model Higher Secondary School in each

District which should cater for the brighter students. These schools should be fully equipped and should be provided with the best teaching staff. Forty existing schools are proposed to be converted into model Schools. This will mean that there will be at least one such school in each district and more than one in bigger districts. These schools are also proposed to be provided with hostel facilities for at least 100 boys. To popularise girls education at least one hostel is proposed to be constructed at each district headquarters. Provision has also been made for improvement of buildings and laboratories and facilities for play grounds, in these schools. The percentage of trained teachers would be about 60 at the end of the Third Plan. Four new Teachers Training Colleges are proposed to be established which would cater for the new teachers and also for the existing up-trained teachers. The percentage of trained teachers is expected to rise to 80 per cent by the end of the Fourth Plan. Provision has also been made for in-service training to Secondary teachers. A new scheme has been proposed for the development of educational facilities in areas bordering Pakistan. These areas are educationally most backward and an intensive effort is proposed for expansion of educational facilities. A sum of Rs. 15 lakhs on elementary sector and 35 lakhs in secondary sector has been provided under this scheme. The main items of the programme would be provision of hostels for students and extension work through trained workers.

The enrolment in the Colleges and the Universities is expected to rise from 40,000 at the end of 1965-66 to 56,000 in 1970-71. The emphasis in the Fourth Plan has shifted from opening of new colleges to the improvement in the quality of education in the existing institutions. Only four new colleges are proposed to be opened to cover each district with a college. All the existing colleges are proposed to be given facilities for Science education and provision has been made for introduction of new subjects, improvement in buildings, improvement in library facilities, improvement in play grounds and sports facilities etc. It is also proposed to develop research in colleges and to introduce the teaching of foreign and other Indian languages. Provision has also been made for the full development of the three Universities at Jaipur, Udaipur and Jodhpur. The grant-in-aid to Universities has been provided keeping in view the funds likely to be received through the University Grants Commission and the Universities own resources,

Programmes of Adult Education are proposed to be intensified in the Fourth Plan period and the target is to make 31 lakh adults literate during this period. Provision has also been made for follow-up programmes through supply of suitable reading material for neo-literates. Under the head 'Sanskrit Educations', the Plan provides for improvement of Sanskrit Colleges and Pathshalas and construction of hostels. Rs. 7.1 lakhs have been provided for improvement of Archives which include purchase of carton boxes for preservation of documents, purchase of photographic material and construction of buildings. The existing institutions for the handicapped are proposed to be improved and one school each for girls and boys is proposed to be opened for the blind. The existing college of physical education is proposed to be strengthened at a cost of 8.12 lakhs. The Rajasthan Sports Council is proposed to be given Rs. 75 lakhs for expanding its activities and for construction of stadia in major towns. The strength of the N. C. C. Divisions is proposed to be increased to 49,800 in Senior Division and 54,000 in Junior Division by the end of the Fourth Plan. The administrative machinery is also proposed to be strengthened and proposals have been incorporated for improvement in inspection and supervision particularly at the elementary and secondary stage. Library services are also proposed to be improved for which Rs. 28.32 lakhs have been provided.

During the Fourth Five Year Plan a sum of Rs. 39.0 lakhs have been provided for giving grant-in-aid to Sahitya Academy, Lalit Kala Academy and Sangeet Natak Academy. Besides, provision has been made for continuing schemes of Oriental Research and improvement of Museums.

XIII. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The availability of trained manpower is a key factor in economic growth. The programmes for technical education therefore deserves a high priority. Also it has been felt that there is need for a shift of emphasis from general education to technical education in order to improve the employ ability of educated youths. In the Third Five Year Plan the original target was to provide for an intake capacity of 750 seats at the degree level and 1,330 seats at the diploma level. The anticipated achievement in 1965-66 is provision of 670 seats in the degree courses and 1,180 in the diploma courses. Thus the actual achievement would be about 88% of the original target in case of degree classes and 89% in case of diploma classes. At the end of the Third Plan Rajasthan would have 32 seats per million of population as against an all-India average of 41.6 seats per million of population. In case of polytechnics, Rajasthan would be having 47 seats per million of population against an all India average of 81.6 seats per million of population by the end of the Third Plan.

The Third Plan has seen rapid expansion in technical education and it has been felt that this has led to a certain deterioration in standard. It has not been possible to provide adequate facilities to our technical institutions during the Third Plan and, therefore, the emphasis in the Fourth Plan is on consolidation rather than on expansion. While the requirements of manpower are being worked

out in detail from the indications available so far it is estimated that the supply of engineers in the Fourth Plan would far exceed the demand and, therefore, there is no justification for any further expansion at the Degree level. The estimates also show that there would only be a slight surplus at the end of the Third Plan in respect of Diploma holders and there is need for substantial expansion to meet the needs of the Fourth Plan and also to prepare ourselves for the Fifth Plan. Two Polytechnics, one at Jaipur and the other at Bharatpur, which were proposed in the Third Plan would be opened in 1965-66 as advance action for the Fourth Plan. These Polytechnics are proposed to be fully developed in the Fourth Plan period. Provision has also been made for four new Polytechnics in the Fourth Plan period. In addition to this the intake capacity of the Polytechnics at Udaipur, Alwar and Bikaner is proposed to be increased and additional courses are also proposed to be introduced in the existing institutions. The intake capacity at the end of the Fourth Plan in diploma courses would be 2,380.

The total provision in the Fourth Plan for technical education is Rs. 500 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 343.42 lakhs have been provided for consolidation of existing institutions. Rs. 81.25 lakhs have been earmarked for development of Malviya Regional Engineering College, Jaipur and the remaining outlay is earmarked for schemes of opening of new Polytechnics and expansion of existing institutions.

XIV. MODERN MEDICINE

One of the important functions of a Welfare State is to ensure that adequate medical facilities and hygienic conditions of living are available to the people. Considerable progress has been made in this State in the matter of provision of Medical facilities, both in the preventive and curative sectors. The number of beds (allopathic) available in this State at the end of Second Plan were 406 per million of population and this is expected to rise to 486 at the end of the Third Plan. Intensive programmes for the eradication of Malaria and Small Pox have been undertaken during the Third Plan. Facilities for medical education and imparting of training to various categories of medical personnel have been considerably expanded. By the end of the Third Plan it is expected that all the 232 blocks will be provided with Primary Health Centres. Special types of medical institutions including T. B. Clinics, Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and Family Planning Centres have also been opened in the various parts of the State. It is expected that Rs. 1009.81 lac would be spent on the development of Modern Medicine in the Third Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 1450 lac is proposed for the implementation of schemes relating to Modern Medicine in the Fourth Plan.

Under the Scheme "Establishment and Upgrading of Divisional, District and other Hospitals" it is proposed to increase the bed strength by 1000 so that 597 beds per million of population may be available at the end of Fourth Plan as against 486 at the end of

Third Plan. This will include the conversion of district or sub-district hospitals into reference hospitals and provision of 4 beds at each dispensary located at Tehsil headquarters. An outlay of Rs. 155 lac is earmarked for this scheme.

In the teaching hospitals also 1000 additional beds will be provided at an outlay of Rs. 155 lac in the Fourth Plan. The ultimate objective is to provide 5 beds per student and this will be possible at the end of Fifth Plan.

50 new dispensaries are proposed to be opened in the rural areas of the State during the Fourth Plan period to supplement the facilities provided by the Primary Health Centres. One Medical Institution will be available for 138 sq. miles by the end of Fourth Plan as against one such Institution for 167 sq. miles at the end of Third Plan. A provision of Rs. 25.38 lac has, therefore, been proposed under the scheme "Opening of Dispensaries" for the Fourth Plan. Rs. 60 lac have been provided for the construction of 45 new buildings for dispensaries, improvement of buildings of existing dispensaries and construction of staff quarters.

A Mobile Surgical Unit has been functioning in the State and it is serving a very useful purpose. It is proposed to establish one more such unit in the Fourth Plan at an outlay of Rs. 10 lac.

The capacity of the mental hospitals will be increased by 200 beds, 3 psychiatric clinics with 30 beds are proposed to be provided during the Fourth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 30 lac is, therefore, proposed under "Mental Health".

Rs. 50 lac have been proposed under the scheme 'Primary Health Centres' for staff and construction of buildings.

The Health Survey and Planning Committee has recommended that Mobile Health Units should be attached to all district headquarter hospitals. 9 district hospitals are proposed to be equipped with those units during the Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs. 10.20 lac is, therefore, proposed under 'Mobile Health Unit'.

A provision of Rs. 7.50 lac has been made for the establishment of 7 Dental Clinics in the Fourth Plan. By the end of Fourth Five Year Plan every district in the State will have such a clinic.

In the sphere of control of communicable diseases considerable progress has been made in the matter of controlling Malaria and Small Pox. An outlay of Rs. 175 lac has been earmarked for Malaria Eradication Programme to continue surveillance activities and to provide focal spray wherever necessary. A provision of Rs. 100 lac has been made for the Fourth Plan to continue mopping up operations and to meet expenditure on the maintenance phase and providing vaccination to new borns.

The programme for the prevention and treatment of T. B. will be considerably expanded in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to establish 12 T. B. clinics and upgrade 11 clinics so as to raise them to the pattern prescribed for District Tuberculosis Centres. 300 additional T. B. beds will be provided and 5 Mobile X-Ray unit will be set up. It is envisaged that each district will have one District Tuberculosis Centre. Implementation of this programme will involve an outlay of Rs. 100 lac in the Fourth Plan.

Maternity and Child Welfare Service in the rural areas are inadequate and it is proposed to open 20 centres for the purpose during the Fourth Plan at an outlay of Rs. 16.20 lac.

All efforts to increase production and the real incomes of individual citizens are substantially vitiated by the abnormal rise in population and, therefore, the programme of 'Family Planning' will be intensified in the State during the Fourth Plan period for which an outlay of Rs. 8.00 lac (State share) has been proposed. This is a Centrally sponsored scheme and the bulk of the funds are available outside the plan ceiling.

The main factor obstructing the optimum development of medical facilities, apart from the limitation of funds, has been the shortage of qualified and trained medical personnel. In spite of the efforts made by the State Government to expand the facilities for medical education and training and other incentives to new entrants in the form of improved scales of pay and rural allowances etc. the scarcity of personnel is being felt. It is estimated that 1254 doctors will be available from the existing three colleges as against the requirement of about 1700 doctors in the Fourth Plan. A provision of Rs. 55 lac has been made for the strengthening of the existing medical colleges. Two more medical colleges are being opened in the Third Plan so that additional doctors

may be available in later parts of the Fourth Plan. Rs. 150 lac have been kept for the expansion of these colleges in the Fourth Plan.

It is envisaged to develop the post-graduate studies in the S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur and to raise it to the standard of Post-graduate Institute like that of Chandigarh. Development of post-graduate teaching at least in basic subjects in the other two existing Colleges (Bikaner and Udaipur) will also be taken up in the Fourth Plan. In order to implement this programme an outlay of Rs. 93 lac has been provided under the Scheme "Expansion of Medical Colleges for Post-graduate Studies".

Training programme of dais, auxiliary nurses, midwives and health workers is also proposed to be strengthened to make available adequate number of such technical personnel. It is aimed to provide one trained dai in each panchayat of the State by the end of the Fourth Plan. 3300 dais, 720 auxiliary nurses and midwives and 150 auxiliary health workers will be trained in the Fourth Plan.

Provision has also been made for Laboratory Services, Guinea Worm Control, Venereal Diseases Clinics, School Health Services, Vital Statistics, establishment of Leprosy Hospitals and Epidemiological Units and Blood Transfusion Services and Blood Banks.

XV AYURVED

The programme of indigenous system of medicine (Ayurved) has made considerable progress during the Third Plan. 325 'C' Class Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries would be opened and 300 Vaidyas and 600 compounders and nurses would be trained by the end of the Third Plan. As against the Third Plan provision of Rs. 70 lac for Ayurved, an expenditure of Rs. 53.81 lac would have been spent.

An outlay of Rs. 175 lac is proposed for the strengthening of the schemes to be continued from Third Plan as well as taking up of some new schemes under Ayurvedic sector. 750 Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries will be opened and 60 'C' grade dispensaries will be upgraded. The objective is that by the end of Fourth Plan, one Ayurvedic dispensary should be available for every three Gram Panchayats. At the end of Third Plan, one such dispensary would be available for 6 Gram Panchayats.

Since adequate Vaidyas will not be available from the existing Ayurvedic Colleges, it is proposed to start one more Ayurvedic College in the Fourth Plan. In order that shortage of compounders/nurses may not be an impediment in the execution of Ayurvedic plan, a new training centre, with an intake capacity of 80, will also be established in the Fourth Plan. It is envisaged that 885 qualified Vaidyas and 1250 compounders/nurses would be needed in the Fourth Plan. Three more pharmacies will be established at

cope with the growing demand for medicines of the different Ayurvedic/Unani dispensaries in the State. In order to meet the dearth of dispensary buildings, it is proposed to give grant-in-aid for the construction of 750 dispensary buildings to the Panchayat Samitis. It is also proposed to establish Jan Gham Aushdhalayas (Mobile dispensaries) for prevention and curative purposes and Panch-Karan centres during the Fourth Plan.

XVI URBAN WATER SUPPLY

There are 142 municipal towns in Rajasthan having a total population of 32.47 lakhs according to the 1961 census. In the Third Plan, the total provision for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation was Rs. 500 lakhs out of which the expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 452 lakhs. It is anticipated that by the end of the Third Plan water supply schemes in 72 Municipal towns covering a population of 25.26 lakhs would be completed. This would cover approximately 78 per cent of the total urban population. In the Fourth Plan, the target is to cover the remaining municipal towns with drinking water supply schemes. The schemewise breakup of Rs. 750 lakhs has been given in the attached statement. Rs. 200 lakhs have been provided for schemes spilled over from the Third Five Year Plan and Rs. 90 lakhs have been provided for new schemes. There are several towns like Jodhpur, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Alwar, Kishangarh and Sikar where the existing water supply schemes need reorganisation to meet the additional demand due to increase in population. Rs. 100 lakhs have been provided for reorganisation of such schemes. The water supply schemes in Jaipur and Udaipur also need reorganisation to meet the needs of the growing population. The scheme of reorganisation of Jaipur water supply is estimated to cost Rs. 8 crores excluding the expenditure on dam on the River Banas at Rajmahal. The Banas project would be a multipurpose scheme serving the requirements of drinking water supply for Jaipur and also providing much

needed irrigation. Rs. 1.75 crores have been tentatively provided for this project in the Health Sector and Rs. 2 crores in the Irrigation Sector pending finalisation of the share to be contributed from these sectors. In addition to this Rupees one crore has been provided for completing the I stage of the reorganisation of Jaipur water supply. The second stage would be taken up in the Fifth Plan period. The estimated cost of reorganisation of Udaipur water supply is Rs. 2 crores and full provision has been made for the same in the Fourth Plan.

Rajasthan has yet to make a beginning in providing comprehensive underground drainage to its towns. It is proposed to cover all towns with a population of more than 50,000 in the Fourth Five Year Plan with comprehensive sewerage schemes. It will not be possible to complete all these schemes in the Fourth Plan period and some of them will spill over to the Fifth Plan. For towns having a population of less than 50,000, it is proposed to take up surface drainage schemes particularly where the water supply schemes have already been completed. It is expected to cover 65 towns by this scheme during the Fourth Five Year Plan. Provision of Rs. 245 lakhs and Rs. 50 lakhs have been made for comprehensive sewerage and surface drainage schemes respectively.

XVII Rural Water Supply

The shortage of adequate sources of water supply is one of the most acute problems of this State. About 1/3rd of the area of the State towards the west and north-west receives less than 15 inches of rainfall annually and there are no perennial rivers in this region. The underground water table is also very low going down to a depth of about 500 feet at certain places. Large areas in this region are covered by saline belts and even at places where the water table is not too low, the underground water is brackish and unfit for human consumption. The people of this area construct small tanks and cisterns to collect rain water and it is not unusual for an inhabitant in the desert area to travel 10 to 15 miles daily for obtaining supplies of water. The economy of the area depends largely on animal husbandry and the drinking water for animals is provided for by the village tanks. In years of poor rainfall there is a serious shortage of drinking water both for human beings and for cattle and the people have to migrate, leaving their homes in thousands, suffering untold hardships. The famine in 1963-64 which hit a large part of the State high-lighted the problem of drinking water in these areas and the State Government had to incur a huge expenditure for providing drinking water by rail borne and truck borne tanks from great distances. In other parts of the State also the existing sources of water supply are mostly inadequate and insanitary and they have to be improved upon to serve the needs of the people.

Ever since the formation of Rajasthan, this problem has been engaging the attention of all concerned and in the First and Second Five Year Plans, considerable progress was made in the construction of sanitary wells in the rural areas primarily through the agency of the Jal Board. The State Government also appointed a Committee in September, 1958 under the Chairmanship of Shree H. C. Mathur, M. P. to examine the problem of drinking water in desert and semidesert areas. This Committee estimated that an expenditure of Rs. 10 crores would be required for providing potable drinking water to all the villages of Rajasthan. In the Third Five Year Plan there was a provision of Rs. 200 lakhs for Rural Water Supply but the expenditure is likely to be exceeded by about Rs. 39 lakhs which includes a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs likely to be spent through the Development Department for construction of wells. During the Third Plan, it would be possible to complete 100 Rural Water Supply schemes in villages having a population of more than 2500. Besides, this considerable progress would have been made in construction of wells and tanks in rural areas from the funds available under the head 'Local Development Works' outside the Plan ceiling. The State Government has also undertaken the construction of 250 tube-wells in desert areas through the agency of the Exploratory Tube-wells Organisation and these tube-wells are expected to reduce the shortage of drinking water in the desert area substantially.

A Master Plan for the entire State is under preparation which would give us a complete picture of the requirements for drinking water for each village in the State. From the information available it is estimated that a sum of Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 crores would be required for providing potable drinking water to all the villages and for providing piped water schemes in all the villages of more than 2500 population. Out of this amount it is estimated that Rs. 8 crores would be required for construction of wells and tanks for villages, having a population of less than 2500. In the existing provision, we will be able to start piped water schemes in all villages having a population of more than 2500 and if Rs. 8 crores are provided in the Fourth Plan period under the head 'Local Development Works' outside the plan ceiling, it should be possible to provide potable drinking Water to every village in the State by the end of the Fourth Plan.

The provision of schemes spilled over from the Third Plan is Rs. 155 lakhs and Rs. 46 lakhs and Rs. 16.6 lakhs have been provided for establishment and training of staff and survey and investigation respectively. From the present indications, it is estimated that it would not be possible to complete the construction of tube-wells, in the Third Plan period. Also after the construction of the tube-wells, piped lines would have to be laid to neighbouring villages to fully utilise them for purposes of drinking water supply. The construction of pump houses, staff quarters and reservoirs will also be necessary at the site of the tube wells. Accordingly provision of Rs. 300 lakhs has been made for completion and development of 250 tube-wells. A special scheme is under preparation for Loonkarsar area of Bikaner District which is likely to cost Rs. 10 crores. A token provision has been made of only Rs. 100 lakhs in the hope that the remaining amount would be available from the Central Government or some International Financing Agency.

Guinea worm is very prevalent in the hilly areas of Rajasthan and insanitary drinking water is mainly responsible for the incidence of this disease. It is proposed to eradicate this disease completely by converting all the step wells into draw wells and by providing piped water schemes, wherever necessary. It is proposed to take up piped water schemes in all villages having a population of 2500 or more and a provision of Rs. 300 lakhs has been made for this purpose. It should be possible to complete about 160 schemes during the Fourth Plan period. There are several saline areas where special water supply schemes have to be designed for a group of villages. For such regional schemes, a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs has been made. The Fourth Plan also provides for erection of wind mills, extension and replacement of piped water schemes and desalinisation units. For wells and tanks no provision has been made on the presumption that Rs. 800 lakhs would be available outside the Plan ceiling from the head 'Local Development Works.'

XVIII HOUSING

The Programme of housing is being implemented to provide better housing facilities in the State. The expenditure incurred and the houses constructed during the Third Plan under the different housing schemes are as follows—

				THIRD PLAN	
Scheme				Likely expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Houses constructed (Number)
1				2	3
1.	Low Income Group Housing	..	..	95.40	2492
2.	Subsidised Industrial Housing	..	..	48.24	2238
3.	Rural Housing	..	..	30.00	3000
4.	Slum Clearance	..	..	2.52	219

Increased importance is being given to the housing programme and, therefore, allocations for housing schemes have been stepped Up in the Fourth Plan. The allocations for the Fourth Plan under the different housing scheme as well as the target proposed are given below:—

				FOURTH PLAN	
Scheme				Proposed outlay (Rs. in lakhs)	Houses to be constructed (Number)
1				2	3
1.	Low Income Group Housing	..	..	270	4730
2.	Subsidised Industrial Housing	..	..	150	4800
3.	Rural Housing..	..	..	150	5600
4.	Slum Clearance	..	..	40	4000

XIX WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

In Rajasthan the population of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes together constitute 28.10 per cent of the total population of the State. According to the 1961 Census count, the population of S. C. and S. T. was 33,59,660 and 23,09,447 respectively. For historical reasons the S.C. and S.T. suffer from various social and economic disabilities and they constitute by far the weakest section of the society. Despite the efforts made in the first three Five Year Plans, the majority of the population of the S.C. and S.T. has a standard of living substantially lower than that of the people belonging to other castes. An intensive effort is, therefore, called for in the Fourth Five Year Plan to raise the standard of living of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to enable them to play a more useful role in the society.

The likely expenditure in the Third Plan on Welfare of Backward Classes is Rs. 175.38 lakhs. This is proposed to be raised to Rs. 625 lakhs in Fourth Plan. The Scheduled Areas and Tribes Commission suggested the following order of priorities for promoting welfare of Scheduled Tribes:—

- (a) Economic development;
- (b) Education;
- (c) Health and Medical Aid; and
- (d) Communication.

The above priorities are proposed to be fully maintained in the Fourth Plan. In addition to the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, it is proposed to cover other weaker sections of the Society under some selected schemes in this sector.

By the end of the Fourth Plan, it is proposed to have 75 per cent, 35.3 per cent and 15.32 per cent coverage in enrolment in age-groups 6-11, 11-14 and 14-17 respectively. It is felt that the enrolment of S.C. and S.T. children should also be raised to 50% in 6-11 age-group, 20% in 11-14 age group and 10% in 14-17 age-group. Provision has been made for grant of scholarships to all the needy students. To encourage enrolment at the secondary stage, it is proposed to start 35 hostels for Scheduled Tribes and 75 for Scheduled Castes in the Fourth Plan period. This would give hostel facilities to 5159 S.T. and 7476 S.C. students through both, Government and aided institutions.

The problem of economic development of S.C. and S.T. is intimately connected with the improvement of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry in these areas. Also to reduce the pressure on land, a diversification of the rural economy is necessary and, therefore, emphasis has to be laid on provision of village and small scale industries and development of minerals. Substantial provision has, therefore, been made for construction of tanks and dams, purchase of improved agricultural implements and programmes of soil conservation. Special assistance is also proposed for development of cattle, poultry and piggery. Schemes for providing subsidies to individuals and co-operatives for development of cottage industries and processing industries have also been included in these proposals.

It has now been suggested that housing schemes for S.C. and S.T. should not be undertaken in isolation and that such schemes should be closely integrated with schemes of economic development and that those families which are proposed to be rehabilitated should also be provided with gainful employment. Schemes for housing have, therefore, been incorporated in the schemes for settlement on land or cottage industries. The problem of indebtedness in tribal areas is enormous and it is one of the worst forms of exploitations to which the tribal people are exposed today. A scheme has been drawn up for providing relief from indebtedness in tribal areas which would be started on a pilot basis in the Fourth Plan. With a view

to consolidate and develop economy of the tribal areas, particularly in relation to purchase of minor forest produce for the purpose of processing and grading, a Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Finance and Development Corporation is proposed to be set up on the model of the institution existing in Andhra Pradesh. The proposals also include schemes for drinking water wells and improved medical facilities. Although the tribal areas will also benefit from the general road programme of the State, a separate provision has been made for provision of roads and culverts to connect the remote areas. The scheme for providing legal aid to S.C. and S.T. is also proposed to be continued in a more effective manner during the Fourth Plan period.

The above proposals have been formulated on the assumption that the centrally sponsored schemes of the Third Plan would continue to be financed by the Centre in the Fourth Plan.

XX SOCIAL WELFARE

The Third Plan outlay for Social Welfare schemes was Rs. 40 lakhs but due to financial stringency only Rs. 16.26 lakhs are likely to be spent during the Third Plan period. The outlay proposed for the Fourth Plan is Rs. 4.75 crores which is a substantial increase over the outlay of the Third Plan. The larger allotment for social Welfare programmes has been made keeping in view the need for providing the basic minimum amenities to give a real content to the concept of a welfare State. This sector has also been most neglected during the first three Five Year Plans and in most items, a real beginning has to be made in the Fourth Plan.

Children not only constitute a substantial part of the population but are in many ways vital elements of our social structure and deserve greater attention. In fact, the personality of man is built up in the formative years and the physical and mental health of the Nation is determined largely by the manner in which it is shaped in the early stages. It is proposed to start one Family and Child welfare Project in each Panchayat Samiti of the State.

In addition to this, 100 Bal Wadis are proposed to be started in urban areas, which would cover the major towns of the State. Five integrated child welfare projects are also proposed to be started in selected blocks. Schemes have also been proposed for taking care of illegitimate children and orphans. The proposals include

establishment of one Foundling Home and three new Orphanages. Also two day centres for children of working mothers and 26 recreation centres for children are proposed in the Fourth Plan. The establishment of child libraries and arrangements of production of suitable literature for children has also been included in these proposals. Introduction of foster care and adoption services and provision of holiday camps and excursions for school going children has also been made. The total expenditure on child welfare schemes is proposed at Rs. 118.20 lakhs during the Fourth Plan.

Women are coming forward in increasing numbers to take up occupations which were considered the sole preserve of men. In larger cities, there is an acute shortage of living accommodation for working women where residential facilities at reasonable rates could be available with a certain degree of security. It is proposed, therefore, to start three new hostels for working women. Similarly, it is proposed to start one home for widows and destitute women and also to provide ten training centres of crafts and skill for women which would give them opportunity to acquire skills to supplement their incomes. Provision has also been made for starting condensed courses for women to enable them to become eligible for vocational training institutions insisting on minimum educational qualifications.

The State Government has already started a scheme of granting old age pension and it is proposed to implement this scheme with full vigour in the Fourth Plan. Although no census of the physically and mentally handicapped or the needy amongst the aged and the infirm has ever been taken, it is estimated on the basis of sample surveys and census figures that their population is 1.03 lac and 7.50 lac respectively. The figures of the needy amongst the aged and the infirm has been estimated on the assumption that they will form 2% of the total population. Provision has been made for old age pension to those who neither have any income of their own nor have any person to support them. It is proposed to start two new homes for blind with training-cum-production-centres. It is also proposed to open a school for blind and also to establish a Braille Library. Special schools are also proposed to be opened for the deaf and dumb and mentally retarded children. One special training centre for severely crippled and two training centres for orthopaedically and other handicapped children are proposed to be opened in the Fourth Plan. Assistance will also be available in the form of stipend to the

physically and mentally handicapped persons. Six Home and Infirmarys are also proposed to be opened for un-attached aged and infirm persons.

The schemes of social defence are receiving increasing importance and there has been a shift of emphasis from the penal to the correctional aspect in the treatment of offenders. The Probation of Offenders Act is already in force and for its full implementation the establishment of Probation Homes, Observation Homes, Special Schools for delinquent children and Certified School for delinquent children are proposed to be started. The Anti-Beggary Act is proposed to be brought into force shortly and to meet the consequent responsibilities of rehabilitating the beggars provision has been made for one work Home and one Special Home for beggars. For meeting the demands due to the enforcement of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, the proposals include the establishment of one Protection Home for rescued women and one Home for young girls of prostitutes. Schemes have also been framed for proper rehabilitation of convicts and for this purpose establishment of two After-Care Homes and two training-cum-production-centres for ex-prisoners has been proposed.

The need for night shelters has been recognised for giving shelter to pavement dwellers in major cities and it is proposed to start three Shelters in the major towns of the State. Provision has also been made for Youth Vocational Centres, Training and Research programmes. The administration of the department is also proposed to be strengthened to cope with the expanded programme in the Fourth Plan.

XXI LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The programme of Labour and Labour Welfare comprises of (a) Labour Welfare and Administration, (b) Manpower and Employment, (c) Employee's State Insurance and (d) Industrial Training Institutes. It is envisaged that Rs. 68.88 lac would be spent by the end of the Third Plan on these schemes.

Labour Welfare and Administration

Rs. 13 lac would be incurred by the end of Third Plan under Labour Welfare and Administration. Two new Welfare Centres would be opened and building for two Labour Welfare Centres would be constructed.

An outlay of Rs. 26 lac is proposed for Labour Welfare and Administration in the Fourth Plan. Under this programme, 6 new Labour Welfare/Recreation Centres will be opened and buildings for 5 Labour Welfare Centres will be constructed. The emphasis will be not only on augmenting the welfare facilities but also on improving the standard of services provided. 'Bharat Darshan Yatras' will also be organised. The Administrative organisation for implementing the Labour Laws will also be strengthened. A Labour Research unit is also proposed to be set up at the headquarters. It is also proposed to give grant-in-aid to the unions for opening of welfare centres (Rs. 0.42 lac) and award stipends for students of working classes (Rs. 0.60 lac). A scheme for rehabilitation of disabled workmen at an outlay of Rs. 2.50 lac is also proposed to be taken up in the Fourth Plan.

Manpower and Employment

The main objective of this scheme is to provide employment assistance to increased number of persons and also conduct studies with a view to increasing employability of available persons. Rs. 1.25 lac would be spent on Manpower and Employment in the Third Plan while Rs. 6 lacs are proposed for the Fourth Plan.

18 Employment Exchanges, 1 University Employment Bureau and 4 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux will be functioning by the end of the Third Plan. It is proposed to open 8 more Employment Exchanges, 2 University Employment Bureaux and 25 Employment Information and Assistance Bureaux in the Fourth Plan. Intensive study of Employment Market Information will be started in 18 Employment Market Areas by the end of the Third Plan. It is proposed to extend this study to 8 more areas during the Fourth Plan for which an outlay of Rs. 0.85 lac is proposed in the Fourth Plan. One State Vocational Guidance Unit and 4 Special Vocational Guidance Sections at Employment Exchanges would be opened by the end of the Third Plan. It is proposed to start separate Vocational Guidance Sections at 5 more Employment Exchanges during the Fourth Plan.

Employees' State Insurance

It is anticipated that Rs. 1.60 lac (State share) will be incurred on the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in the Third Plan. More than 1,50,000 persons are getting benefits from this scheme in the Third Plan. Special facilities have been extended to the families of insured persons and 6 E. S. I. annexes have been constructed in the Third Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 20 lac is proposed for Employees' State Insurance Scheme in the Fourth Plan. It is proposed to extend the coverage of this scheme to 1,10,000 additional persons and to construct 4 hospitals and 10 annexes in the Fourth Plan. It is also proposed to establish the Dental clinic and Diagnostic centres at each centre and to make arrangements for specialised treatment for venereal and skin diseases and for domiciliary visits for follow-up treatment to insured persons suffering from T. B. at each centre.

Industrial Training Institutes

Rs. 59.92 lac would be spent by the end of Third Plan on Industrial Training Institutes. The intake capacity of the Indus-

trial Institutes has been raised to 4,168 in the Third Plan. It is proposed to raise the intake capacity by 2,700 in the Fourth Plan for which Rs. 161.60 lac have been provided in the Fourth Plan. The intake capacity of these institutes will be 6,868 at the end of the Fourth Plan.

Under the "Apprenticeship Scheme" the number of apprentices engaged at the end of Third Plan will be 150 which is proposed to be raised to 650 in the Fourth Plan.

Rs. 2.50 lac have been provided in the Fourth Plan for the strengthening of the Directorate. For the reorganisation of Cluster Type Training Centres and other Training Centres as well as opening of new Vocational Training Centres with non-engineering trades for men and women, an allocation of Rs. 24.40 lac is proposed in the Fourth Plan.

An outlay of Rs. 8 lac has been proposed for the consolidation of Industrial Training Institutes in the Fourth Plan.

Rs. 190.00 lac in all have been earmarked for the sub-sector 'Industrial Training Institutes' in the Fourth Plan.

XXII. STATISTICS

The collection of accurate and varied statistics is an extremely important aspect of all programmes of social and economic development. Statistics are used not only to form an accurate assessment of the situation obtaining by any particular point of time but also to measure progress in different spheres and to establish cause and effect relationships. Statistical data and techniques are also used as a basis for future projections. In the pattern of Planning undertaken in this country, there is an imperative need to develop a wide range of accurate and reliable statistics.

Efforts have been made to develop Statistics for Planning and other purposes in the Third Plan. Considerable progress has been made and most of the basic statistical material is now available. However, there is yet much ground to be covered both in the matter of collecting new forms of statistics and in introducing greater measure of accuracy in the existing Statistics and, therefore, Rs. 55 lac are proposed for this sector in the Fourth Plan as against an expenditure of Rs. 27.72 lac that would be incurred in the Third Plan on the development of Statistics.

Statistics are collected through various official agencies of the State Government and Local Bodies, as well as from commercial and industrial establishments. There is a regular field agency attached to the Directorate of Economics & Statistics technically stretching right down to the block level. However, so far regular District Agencies exist

in only 16 districts of the State. Other districts have been linked with the neighbouring districts and provided with statistical inspectors for the collection of data and other connected purposes. It is proposed to strengthen these District Agencies during the Fourth Plan period and establish regular Statistical Offices in the 10 remaining districts of the State.

Since increased number of surveys will be undertaken in the Fourth Plan it is proposed to strengthen the higher level staff for studying and analysing Socio-economic and Statistical publications, reports and data collected in other parts of the country, as well as other countries so that advantage may be derived from the work done and studies conducted elsewhere by the State Government. More intensive supervision over field agencies will also be necessary and, therefore it is envisaged to appoint supervisory officers at the regional headquarters in the Fourth Plan. The 'Training Programme' is also proposed to be strengthened in the Fourth Plan.

Further, schemes relating to Agriculture and Irrigation Statistics (Rs. 9.00 lac), Vital Statistics and Demography (Rs. 7.50 lac), Statistical Audit (Rs. 1.50 lac), Tertiary Sector Statistics (Rs. 1.00 lac), Public, Finance, Statistics and Research Studies (Rs. 3.1 lac) will also be taken up in the Fourth Plan. Mechanical Tabulation unit will be further strengthened for which Rs. 6.75 lac have been provided in the Fourth Plan.

XXIII. PUBLIC RELATIONS

The importance of developing adequate means of informing and educating the people with regard to the magnitude of the effort that is being made at present to bring about rapid social and economic development can hardly be over-emphasised. The problem of public relations has been considerably accentuated by the fact that large sections of the population are poor and illiterate and have no access to the normal media of mass communication. In view of this, efforts have been made to develop Public Relations in the State commensurate with the availability of funds. It is envisaged that Rs. 25.34 lac will be spent during the Third Plan on 'Public Relations'. 6 Urban Information Centres would have been established by the end of the Third Plan. Wire-broadcasting has been started in four cities Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and Ajmer during emergency. An open air auditorium has also been started in Jaipur.

An outlay of Rs. 1.25 crores is proposed for the Fourth Plan under 'Public Relations'.

The Fourth Plan proposals have been formulated to cover the gaps in the organisations structure and provide ways and means for really effective programme of publicity throughout the State. It is proposed to set up 4 Departmental Publicity units, one Documentary Film Production unit and 11 District information centres.

In the Fourth Plan 59 Rural Publicity Organisers and three Servicing and Facility centres will also be established.

Various publications in the form of periodicals, pamphlets, and the folders are brought out by the Public Relations Department. These publications contain a good deal of education material and information regarding the State policies and programmes, as well as useful work done in different parts of the State. It is proposed to qualitatively improve these publications and ensure that a wide range of functionaries, both official and non-official, engaged in public service and the local bodies at various levels are kept fully informed of development which would be useful to them. A cell for publications and news would be created in the Fourth Plan.

An effort will also be made to improve the research and study section of the department to enable it to discharge their duties more efficiently.

Two drama Troops and Youth Facility Organisation to help youths to organise development dramas and other cultural functions will also be set up in the Fourth Plan.

XXIV. DEVELOPMENT OF MANDIS

The natural corollary of the increased production which takes place in the command areas of the larger irrigation projects is the strengthening of the arrangements for marketing of the agricultural produce. One of the important features of this programme is the development of new mandis at strategically located centres. The development work has undertaken in respect of one "A" class mandi and six "B" class Mandis in the command area of the Bhakra project during the Second Plan period and the work has been continued during the Third Plan at an expenditure of Rs. 57.03 lac. Development of Mandis in Bhakra area will be further intensified during the Fourth Plan. The development of mandis in Chambal area will also be continued in the Fourth Plan. An outlay of Rs. 50 lac is proposed for this programme in the Fourth Plan. Provision for the development of mandis in Rajasthan Canal Area has not been kept as this work will be undertaken by the Rajasthan Canal Authority.

XXV. STRENGTHENING OF PLANNING AND EVALUATION MACHINERY

The need for strengthening of Planning and Evaluation machinery in the State has been emphasised by the Planning Commission. It has been felt that the present organisation is inadequate to deal with the complex and varied problems of planning facing the State. The absence of a suitable organisation for perspective planning has also been felt for quite some time. There is also need for a more scientific assessment of the requirements of Technical Manpower. The preparation of district and Block plans would also cast an additional burden on the Planning Department of the State. While detailed proposals for the reorganisation of the Planning Department of the State are not finalised an *ad hoc* allocation of Rs. 5.00 lac has been made in the Fourth Plan for this purpose.

The importance of an efficient Evaluation organisation can hardly be over-emphasised in relation to the proper implementation of the plan programmes. The Evaluation Organisation at present is only undertaking studies connected with the Community Development movement and Panchayati Raj Organisation. The scope of the Evaluation Organisation has to be widened to cover the operation of all plan schemes. This would require a complete reorganisation of the Evaluation Department. While the details of the future set up are yet to be worked out an *ad hoc* allocation of Rs. 5.00 lac has been made in the Fourth Plan proposals.

A P P E N D I X

Abbreviations used

Ac = Acre

h = Hectare

M.T.= Metric Tonnes.

A = Additional

E = Expansion

C = Continue

N.A.= Not Available

N.F.= Not Fixed

SCHEMewise OUTLAYS AND TARGETS—FOURTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

1. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

1. Continuing schemes—

- (a) Setting up of Seed Farms and Stores
(b) Completion of existing Seed Multiplication Farms

2. New Schemes—

- | | | | | |
|-----|---|----|----|------------|
| (a) | Setting up of Seed Farms and Stores | .. | .. | Additional |
| (b) | Construction of Seed Stores | .. | .. | .. |
| (c) | Strengthening of Seed Development staff | .. | .. | .. |

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					Area to be covered— (i) Food Crops ..	000 Acs 000 h	14383 5820	11000 4451	17200 6966
	(d) Subsidy on distribution of improved Seeds ..	2.00	34.00	194.00	(ii) Cotton ..	'000 Acs '000 h	600 206	500 202	700 283
					(iii) Oilseeds ..	'000 Acs '000 h	263 106	193 178	616 249
					(iv) Sugarcane ..	'000 Acs '000 h	120 48	100 40	125 50
	(e) Seed Certification Centre ..	..	0.95	2.50	Setting up of Seed testing laboratory ..	Nos.	..	1	..
	(f) Award of efficiency prizes ..	..	0.06	0.30	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL I ..	51.75	112.36	335.30					

II. FERTILIZERS AND MANURES

1.	Subsidy on Superphosphate ..	20.00	36.52	230.00	Distribution of Fertilizers— (i) Nitrogenous .. (ii) Phosphate .. (iii) Potash ..	'000 M.T. '000 M.T. '000 M.T.	100.00 34.70 ..	80.00 30.00 ..	500.00 152.00 10.00
2.	Town Compost Scheme— (a) Distribution of urban compost in major cities ..	..	..	5.20	Distribution of Compost— (i) Urban .. (ii) Rural ..	Lacs Tons Lacs M. T. Lacs Tons Lacs M. T.	3.24 (3.29) 15.76 (16.01)	(3.24) (3.29) (16.01) (16.01)	6.64 (6.74) 30.00 (30.45)
	(b) Supply of land rotary sieves ..	8.00	3.53	0.80	Distribution of rotary sieves ..	No.	..	200	200
	(c) Compost preparation in under developed urban cities.	..	..	8.00	Urban cities to be covered.	..	..	30	40

(a) Netely (after Mending)	23.30	7.00	8.00	Area to be covered ..	..	Lao Ao Lao	0.30 (2.54)	0.30 (2.54)	10.00 (4.04)
4. Netely (after Mending)	..	..	40.00	Panchayat to be covered	..	Nov.	..	..	1300

2. Buffer stocks for Panchayats ..	..	2.50	2.50	Buffer Stocks— (i) Regional (ii) District	..	Nov. Nov.	..	..	5 14
TOTAL II ..	53.30	50.50	204.50						

III. Plant Procurement

(a) Cost of Pests and Diseases equipment in Panchayat ..	10.00	4.00	10.00	Area to be covered— (i) Food Crops ..	..	Lao Ao, Lao h	44.00 (17.00)	44.00 (17.00)	61.38 (24.02)
(b) Subsidy on manually operated P.V. machines for sale to Panchayats ..	1.00	5.95	10.00	(ii) Cotton ..	..	Lao Ao Lao h	Included under -do-	7.30 2.00	
(c) Subsidy on cost of Plant Protection equipment and equip- ment ..	30.00	35.53	65.00		..	..	..	..
(d) Subsidy on cost of Pests and Diseases equipment ..	30.00		30.00	(iii) Oil seeds ..	..	Lao Ao Lao h	-do-	9.80 (3.00)	
(e) Subsidy on cost of Animal spraying equipment ..	2.25	..	5.00	(iv) Sugar cane	..	Lao Ao	-do-	0.00	
				(v) Other crops	..	Lao Ao, Lao h	-do-	4.83 (1.00)	
TOTAL III ..	67.25	64.48	160.00						
Total	120.55	114.98	364.50						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	IV. IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES	10.00	3.24	4.50	Demonstrations to be laid out	Nos.	..	..	10000
	V. IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—								
	(a) Loans to small fabricators for modernising their equipment	5.00	0.29	5.00	(i) Loans to district fabricators.. (ii) Loans to Panchayat Samiti fabricators ..	Nos. .. Nos.	.. ..	.. ..	17 50
	(b) Loans to cultivators for purchase of implements ..	10.00	4.50	10.00	Disubition of Implements ..	000 Nos.	500	731	1000
	(c) Organisation of Staff, Accessories in the State for Scheme of Production, Popularisation and Sale of Agriculture Implements—								
	(i) Workshop ..	..	..	10.00	(i) Establishment of Agriculture workshops .. Demonstration units..	Nos. Nos.	2 ..	2 4	2 60
	(ii) Popularisation of Improved Implements ..	10.00	10.54	8.40					
	(d) Subsidy on Improved Agriculture Implements ..	..	6.96	25.00					
	TOTAL V ..	25.00	22.29	58.40					

VI. OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTION PROGRAMME INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE DISTRICT PROGRAMME (PACKAGE PROGRAMME) .. 110.00 127.86 58.00

VII. DEVELOPMENT OF COMMERCIAL CROPS INCLUDING HORTICULTURE AND SUBSIDIARY FOODS:

1. Commercial Crops—

(a) Oilseed Development	..	6.00	9.55	22.00	(i) Total area ..	..	'000 Ac	3120	2909	3279
							'000 h	(1262.62)	(1177.23)	(1326.96)
(b) Cotton Development	..	8.00	9.56	45.00	(ii) Total Production	..	'000 Tons	392	392	554
							'000 M.T.	(398.29)	(398.20)	(552.78)
(c) Sugarcane Development	..	8.00	13.07	21.50	(i) Total area	..	'000 Ac	800	720	810
							'000 h	(323)	(291)	(327)
					(ii) Total Production	..	'000 Bales	329	275	472
					(i) Total area	..	'000 Ac	120	100	125
							'000 h	(48.56)	(40.46)	(50.58)
					(ii) Total Production of Gur	'000 Tons		105	102	217
						'000 M.T.		(167.64)	(103.63)	(220.48)
TOTAL (1) ..		22.00	32.18	88.50						

2. Development of Horticulture—

(a) Development of Fruit Production ..	..	26.00	19.17	102.00	(i) Plantation of new Orchards	'000 Ac	20.00	10.50	15.00
						'000 h	(8.00)	(4.20)	(6.07)
					(ii) Grape cultivation	.. Ac	Not fixed.	100	500
					(iii) Rejuvenation of old orchards	h	..	(40.40)	(202.34)
						'000 Ac	3.00	2.36	5.00
						'000 h	(1.2)	(1.0)	(2.2)
(b) Training of Gardeners	...	0.90	0.44	0.90	Gardeners trained	.. Nos.	150	126	150
(c) Establishment of Progeny Orchards and Nurseries and development of existing Nurseries	..	5.50	8.49	8.00	(i) Establishment of nurseries Nos.		7	11	5
					(ii) Establishment of Progeny Orchards	.. Nos.	1	1	1

(d) Seed Certification Centre for Vegetables	1.00	..	..	0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Brood lac Farms	0.75	..	..	0.75	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) Development of Vegetable Production—										
(i) Vegetable Seed Production }				2.60	—	—	—	—	—	—
			Includ-							
			ed un-							
			der (a)	15.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Potato Development ..	0.50			15.00	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii) Promotion of Kitchen Gardening in large cities ..	..			2.50	—	—	—	—	—	3
					Establishment of Kitchen garden service units	Nos.	..	2		
TOTAL (2) ..	34.65	28.10	131.75				..			
TOTAL VII (1 and 2) ..	56.65	60.28	220.25							

VIII. AGRICULTURE RESEARCH AND EDUCATION;

1. Agriculture Research—

(a) Strengthening of Agriculture Research ..	63.50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Intensification of Research on fruits ..	2.50	41.28	110.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Research on Weed control ..	0.50			—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Expansion of Statistical Research & Training ..	1.00	..	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) Other Research Schemes—				—	—	—	—	—	—	—
I.C.A.R. & Commodity Schemes	2.50	0.80	8.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (1) ..	70.00	42.08	125.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

2, Agriculture Education (Grant-in-aid)

(a) University	61.00	68.82	175.00			
(b) Private Colleges	61.00	68.82	20.00			330
(c) Farmers forum .. ..	..	..	5.00			1030
					92	..
Total (2) ..	61.00	68.82	200.00		665	..

TOTAL VIII (1 & 2) 131.00 190.90 325.00

IX. AGRICULTURE EXTENSION TRAINING.

1. Extension Training	35.00	37.73	75.00			
				(i) Training of V.L.Ws. ..	2000	1425
				(ii) Training of Gramsavikas (Lady Teachers) ..	400	300
				(iii) Refresher training of V.L.Ws. ..	750	750
				(iv) Higher Training to V.L.Ws. ..	50	50
				(v) Training to Gramsavikas ..	800	160
				(vi) Training to women workers ..	360	120
				(vii) Training of Artisans at workshop wings ..	20	20
						100

2. Farm Information Unit—

(i) Strengthening of Existing Agriculture Information unit ..	5.80	4.08	2.50			
(ii) Setting up of Mobile Exhibition-cum-Information Unit ..	4.20		3.50			
3. Farm Advisory unit appointment of specialist at State level ..	1.00	..	1.00			
4. State share for Vijayan Mandir	5.20	15.00			
TOTAL IX ..	46.00	47.05	97.00			

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X. FRUIT AND VEGETABLE PRE-

SERVATION—

(i) Scheme for Food Polytechnics

(ii) Peripetetic demonstrations..

6.50	2.00	4.00
1.00		
TOTAL X ..	6.50	2.00
	5.00	

Demonstration
Units

Nos.

1

1

XI. AGRO-ECONOMIC RESEARCH
STATISTICS AND LAND USE

PLANNING—

(a) Agro-Economic Research—

Farm Management ..

(b) Improvement of Agriculture

Statistics ..

(c) Improvement of Market Intel-

ligence ..

(d) Land use Planning ..

2.00	..	2.00
9.00	14.85	10.40
6.00	5.50	4.00
2.00	..	2.00
TOTAL XI ..	19.00	20.35
	18.40	

..

..

..

..

..

XII. MISCELLANEOUS—

1. Strengthening of Agriculture Ad-

ministration ..

2. Lump sum and Training ..

3. Maintenance of Tube wells ..

7.00	6.96	23.50
9.55	2.69	9.65
..	5.46	..
TOTAL XI ..	16.56	15.11
	33.15	

..

..

..

..

..

XIII. INTENSIVE AGRICULTURE AREAS

24.03	100.00
569.00	641.48
569.00	1697.50

B. LAND DEVELOPMENT

1. Agriculture Department--

(a) Land levelling in commanded areas of Irrigation Projects ..	35.00	25.00	(*) Reclamation of cultivable waste and extension in area	'000 Ac '000 h	2000 548 (809.3) (221.3)
(b) Reclamation by Manual labour and Bullock power ..	5.00	54.95	(**) Land levelling and development	'000 Ac '000 h	Included under (*) 720
(c) Mechanical cultivation by private individuals ..	10.00	20.00	(***) Double cropping	'000 Ac '000 h	1500 1150 (607.03) (405.31)
TOTAL (1)	50.00	54.95			

2. Consolidation of holdings ..	40.00	23.05	60.00	Area Consolidated	Lac Ao Lac h	15.00 30.15 45.00 (6.07) (12.20) (18.20)
TOTAL B ..	90.00	78.00	105.00			
GRAND TOTAL (A & B) ..	650.00	719.48	1802.50			

2. MINOR IRRIGATION

A. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

(a) Construction of new wells	125.00	148.85	210.00	New wells	..	Nos.	6600	73214	7000
(b) Deepening and repair of old wells	..	Shown under (B)	300.00	Old wells	..	Nos.	16000	86276	Shown under (B)
(c) Boring of open wells and Drilling of tube wells	30.00	20.19	51.00	Tube wells	..	Nos.	125	196	do.
(d) Installation of Pumping sets	40.00	86.25	600.00	Pumping sets	..	Nos.	2800	13820	30000
(e) Installation of Persian wheels	10.00	9.82	20.00	Persian wheels	..	Nos.	1600	3415	4000
(f) Construction and repair of old tanks	30.00	12.83	30.00	Tanks	..	Nos.	220	1417	1000
(g) Construction of anicuts, repairs and channels	30.00	20.03	60.00	Pucca channels	..	Lac feet	Not fixed	Not fixed	110 (33.51)
(h) Hand boring	..	3.00	4.00		..	Lac Meters	Not fixed	Not fixed	
TOTAL (A) ..	265.00	400.97	1275.00	AREA IRRIGATED	..	'000 Ac '000 h	494.50 (200.11)	604.93 (244.80)	136.00 (55.08)

B. RAJASTHAN UNDERGROUND WATER BOARD

1. Deepening of existing wells by Rock blasting and drilling	25.00	105.55	52.50	Deepening of wells	..	Nos.	Included under (A) above	60000
2. Boring of open wells by percussion drilling rigs	35.00	57.50	57.50	Boring of open wells	..	Nos.	do	1200
3. Drilling of tube wells	..	36.00	36.00	Tube wells	..	Nos.	do	125
State tube-wells scheme and their maintenance	..	33.00	33.00	State tube-wells	..	Nos.	do	100

	State tube wells	No.	Rs.
4. State tube wells scheme and their maintenance			1,100
5. Subsidy on Deepening of wells, open wells, tube wells and unsuccessful tube wells and irrigation charges	100.00		
6. Training of Technical personnel	2.50		
7. Strengthening of Administration	4.00		
TOTAL (B)	60.00 105.55 285.50	Area Irrigated through Rajas- '000 A than Underground Water Board '000 ha	Included under (A) above 201.00 (81.40)
C. PANCHAYAT SAMITHI WORKS	200.00 102.23 100.00	Area Irrigated (Addl.) .. '000 Ac '000 h	-do- 66.70 (27.01)
D. MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS			
(Departmental Schemes)			
(a) Continuing Schemes	145.00 316.52 122.00	Area Irrigated (Addl.) .. '000 Ac '000 h	34.00 24.00 80.00 (13.77) (9.72) (32.40)
(b) New Schemes	.. .. 178.00		
TOTAL D	145.00 136.52 300.00		
TOTAL A to D (Total Minor Irrigation)	670.00 925.27 1960.50	Total Area Irrigated (Additional) '000 Ac '000 h	528.50 628.93 483.70 (213.88) (254.52) (195.89)

- NOTES:— (1) Provision of Rs. 3000 lakhs under deepening and repair of wells under Agriculture Department includes cost of the works proposed under the Rajasthan Underground Water Board.
- (2) Loans for the schemes of open wells and tube wells of Underground Water Board are provided under Agriculture.
- (3) Additional area of 40 thousand acres, through C.D. funds amounting to Rs. 100 lakhs and 2 lac Acres through Private Sector will also be brought under Irrigation (Total 2.40 lakh acres).

3. SOIL CONSERVATION

A. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

1. SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION ON WATER SHED BASIS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a) Contour bunding in Agriculture land and other areas ..			51.50	58.70			Contour bunding in Agriculture land ..	94.00 (38.04)	110.00 (44.85)	
(b) Dry farming in banded and other areas ..			8.50	2.12			Soil Conservation in hilly areas ..	4.00 (1.61)	5.00 (2.02)	
(c) Soil Conservation in hilly areas			8.00	3.50		155.35	Soil Conservation in desert areas ..	80.00 (32.37)	80.58 (32.53)	200.00 (81.00)
(d) Soil Conservation in desert areas ..			3.50	0.74			Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline soils ..	15.00 (6.06)	6.49 (2.62)	
(e) Reclamation of Saline and Alkaline soils ..			5.00	3.23			Dry Farming ..	2000.00 (803.37)	1998.94 (803.94)	2000.00 (809.37)
							Field bunding and levelling ..	4000.00 (1618.74)	3283.03 (1617.95)	4500.00 (1820.50)

2. RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATION AND TRAINING

7.00 0.91 7.00

3. DEMONSTRATION PROJECT FOR DESERT AREAS

2.42 0.65

4. STATE SHARE OF THE SCHEME IN CHANBAL AREAS

0.16

5. REEQUILIBRATION TANKS FOR SOIL CONSERVATION

0.50

6. SOIL AND LAND USE SURVEY

21.00 4.19 10.00

Soil and land use survey.

'000 Ac
000 h

3000.00 1738.00 4000.00
(1214.06) (703.34) (1618.24)

7. DRAINAGE — 10.00 150.00
(60.75)

8. DESERT DEVELOPMENT AS PER RECOMMENDATION OF BASU COMMITTEE 50.00 8

TOTAL .. (A) 105.00 75.97 373.00

B. FOREST DEPARTMENT

(a) CONTINUING SCHEMES

1. Soil Conservation in desert areas—

(i) Pasture improvement ..	2.50	4.29	5.00	Area covered	..	..	Ac h	2000	24637	6000 (2428)
(ii) Fixation of sand dunes ..	3.00	3.00	1.42	Area covered	..	..	Ac h	1200	1350	2936 (1600)
(iii) Shelter Belts .. (Plantation along roads)	2.50	2.05	5.00	Plantation	..	..	Miles K.M.	100	..75	500 (805)
2. Soil Conservation in hilly areas ..	17.00	34.00	25.00	Area covered	..	..	Ac h	7500	61190	52800 (20400)
3. Soil Conservation in ravine areas	10.00	4.17	25.00	Area covered	..	..	Acres h	6000	4075	10833 (4300)

(b) NEW SCHEMES

1. Strengthening of Soil Conservation Organisation ..	..	..	4.00	Division	..	..	No.	..	..	1
2. Soil Conservation in Saline lands ..	..	..	2.00	Area	..	..	Ac h	..	..	1000 (405)
3. Soil Conservation in desert areas— Management of waste land ..	..	..	5.00	Area	..	..	..	..	..	5666 (2500)

TOTAL B .. 35.00 46.53 75.00

TOTAL (A & B) .. 140.00 122.50 448.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

4. WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING

A. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT

(a) Regulation of Markets :									
(i) Loans to Market Committees	1.50	7.38	32.50	Regulation of Markets	..	Nos.	50	89	70
(ii) Subsidy to Market Committees	0.50	2.05	5.65	Supervisory Grading Centres	..	Nos.	5	5	10
(b) Grading services for producers	..	..	..			
(c) Other Schemes—Strengthening and Training of Staff	4.00	2.07	5.85	Personnel to be trained	..	Nos.	50	50	70
(d) Re-imbursement to Market Committees for furnishing data	..	..	30.00				..	..	..
TOTAL	6.00	11.50	47.00						

B. COOPERATION DEPARTMENT Warehousing Corporation

	20.00	5.00	15.00				..	..	..
	26.00	16.00	62.00						

5. AREA PROGRAMME

Area Programme	..	..	20.00	7.00			..	..	..
TOTAL	..	..	20.00	7.00					

6. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES

1. CATTLE DEVELOPMENT:—									
1. Purchase & subsidy to calves	14.02	10.42	58.00	Purchase & subsidy to calves	..	Nos.	3655	2388	11600
2. Bull Premium	9.82	3.64		Premium to calves	..	Nos.	2626	2304	
3. Bull Rearing Farms	5.65	5.45	30.00	Bull Rearing Farms	..	Nos.	1	1	5

4.	Opening of New Cattle Breeding Farms ..	15.00	12.00	14.00	New Cattle Breeding Farms ..	Nos.	3	3	2
5.	Expansion of the existing Cattle Breeding Farms ..	9.00	1.25	12.00	Expansion of the Farms ..	Nos.	2	..	2
6.	Stationing of cow-bulls at the hos- pitals ..	..	5.00	5.70	Stationing of cow bulls at the hospitals ..	Nos.	..	150	150
7.	Koy village ..	..	10.00	55.00	(i) Intensification of Koy Vi- llage Blocks ..	Nos.	2	1	..
					(ii) Expansion of Koy Village Blocks ..	Nos.	4	4	10
					(iii) New Koy Village Block ..	Nos.	4	2	8
					(iv) Semen Collection Centres ..	Nos.	2	1	2
					(v) Inservice Training Centres ..	Nos.	1	1	1
					(vi) Subsidy to Male Calves ..	Nos.	3000	500	5000
					(vii) Supervisory unit (Staff) ..	Nos.	4	1	4
					(viii) Marketing Cell ..	Nos.	1	..	2
8.	Gaushala, Development ..	17.08	4.84	10.00	Aid to Gaushalas ..	Nos.	40	22	40
9.	Aid to Gaushalas for intensive cattle development work ..	..	2.20	5.00	Aid to Gaushalas for intensive cattle development work ..	Nos.	..	5	10
10.	Gosadan with Charnmalaya ..	1.35	1.52	2.00	Aid to existing Gosadans ..	Nos.	4	4	4
11.	Organisation of Cattle Shows ..	2.50	2.20	4.00	Organisation of Cattle Shows of different breeds ..	Nos.	25	25	40
12.	Improvement of cattle fairs and marketing demonstration ..	14.79	3.75	25.00	(i) Improvement of cattle fairs ..	Nos.	10	1	5
13.	Rehabilitation of Nomadic Cattle Breeders ..	11.00	7.00	..	(ii) Marketing and demonstra- tion unit ..	Nos.	1	..	1
14.	Mass Castration ..	5.70	0.48	42.40	(i) Aid for the construction of houses ..	Nos.	200	200	..
15.	Feed and Fodder Development ..	0.0	4.41	40.00	(ii) Cattle Breeding Farms ..	Nos.	..	1	..
					Mass Castration Teams ..	Nos.	3	4	8
					(i) Supervisory Staff Units ..	Nos.	1	1	4
					(ii) Seed multiplication farms ..	Nos.	1	1	5

1 facilities
offered to be offered

(ix) New poultry farms (Distt.) Nos.
(x) Misc. facilities to farmers Nos.

(xi) Estt. of poultry breeders Co-op. Societies Nos.

(xii) Holding of State Poultry shows Nos.

(xiii) Estt. of egg powder factory Nos.

(i) Expansion of Camel Breeding Farms Nos.

(ii) Stationing of Study Camels Nos.

Piggery Development units Nos.

Milch Goat Breeding Farms Nos.

Opening of new Vety. Dispens. No.

Conversion of Dispensaries into Hospitals Nos.

Mobile Vety. Dispensaries Nos.

Radiology Units Nos.

Vaccination of cattle Lakh

Expansion of Biological Centres Nos.

Construction of buildings for the Vety. Hospitals and Dispensaries Nos.

Aid to Societies Nos.

Hide Flaying and Curring Centres Nos.

Prevention of cruelty to animals

Improvement of Hide Flaying and Curring Centres

Prevention of cruelty to animals

Improvement of Hide Flaying and Curring Centres

Prevention of cruelty to animals

18. Camel Development .. 8.67 7.13 17.90

19. Piggery Development .. 3.45 0.94 40.00

20. Milch Goat Breeding Farms .. 1.96

21. Opening of new Vety. Dispensaries 18.34 13.00 30.00

22. Conversion of Dispensaries into Hospitals 11.66 10.25 27.00

23. Mobile Vety. Dispensaries .. 3.86 3.26 8.75

24. Radiology Unit .. 1.29 1.35 16.00

25. Kinderpest Eradication.. .. 41.00 42.27 30.00

26. Expansion of the Biological Production Centres .. 6.00 3.46 10.00

27. Construction of buildings .. 8.00 10.84 10.20

28. Prevention of cruelty to animals 0.40 .. 0.75

29. Improvement of Hide Flaying and Curring Centres .. 3.93

30. Prevention of cruelty to animals

31. Improvement of Hide Flaying and Curring Centres

32. Prevention of cruelty to animals

33. Improvement of Hide Flaying and Curring Centres

34. Prevention of cruelty to animals

35. Improvement of Hide Flaying and Curring Centres

36. Prevention of cruelty to animals

37. Improvement of Hide Flaying and Curring Centres

38. Prevention of cruelty to animals

III. VETERINARY AID—

IV. MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Aid to State Council of Gosamvar- dhana .. ..	..	2.20	2.00	Aid to State Council of Gosam- vardhana.. ..	..	1	1	1
31.	Livestock Research Station	6.50	2.42	6.50	Livestock Research Station ..	No.	1	1	1 (E)
32.	Training school for Stockmen and Compounders	1.15	1.35	5.00	School for Stockmen and Com- pounders	No.	1	1	1 (E)
33.	Training to Officers	0.80	0.68	1.00	Training to Officers	No.	25	25	50
34.	Livestock Field Statistics	3.90	2.50	2.50	Field Livestock Statistics Units	No.	1	1	1
35.	Veterinary College Schemes	21.71	11.93	25.00					
36.	Mixed Farming	9.00	..	..	Aid to Farmers	No.	500	..	..
37.	Supervisory Staff	10.37	6.31	10.00	Additional staff	No.	Staff	Staff	N.F.
38.	I.C.A.R. and other Schemes	500	1.94	3.00					
(b) NEW SCHEMES—									
1.	Heifer Rearing Farms .. ..	..	..	20.00	Heifer Rearing Farms ..	No.	..	..	4
2.	Buffaloes Bull Rearing Farms .. ..	..	..	8.00	Buffaloes Bull Rearing Farms	No.	..	..	1
3.	Development of Dairy Cattle by Cross Breeding .. ..	..	..	28.70	Development of Dairy Cattle in district	No.	..	..	8
4.	Prizes to good Cattle Breeders .. ..	..	..	3.00	Prizes to good cattle Breeders	No.	..	..	75
5.	Establishment of Pathological Laboratories .. ..	..	..	10.75	Pathological laboratories ..	No.	..	..	10
6.	Evaluation and Survey Unit .. ..	..	..	5.00	Evaluation and Survey units ..	No.	..	..	1
7.	Establishment of Fodder Banks .. ..	..	..	20.00	Fodder Banks	No.	..	..	1

TOTAL (A + B) .. 333.00 216.99 699.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Subsidising flock masters in Arid and Semi-arid Districts	..	..	32.56	Flock master to be covered	..	..	..	2000
14.	Loans for encouraging Private stud breeding in Rajasthan	..	..	10.00	Stud farms to be covered	..	..	..	500
15.	Mobile Shearing Units	..	..	7.00	Units to be started	..	..	..	14
16.	District Organisation	..	4.41	6.00	District to be covered	..	10	10	4
17.	Formation of Sheep Breeders Co-operative Societies, Marketing Societies and Wool Board	..	..	175.00	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Expansion of Sheep & Wool Improvement office	1.45	0.20	..	Expansion of the Station	..	..	..	..
19.	Expansion of Sheep Breeding and Research Station (Chokla)	1.62	0.98	..	Centres to be covered	..	113	113	..
20.	Expansion existing Sheep and Wool Extension Centres	32.18	11.70	..	Training School to be expanded	No.	1	1	..
21.	Expansion of Sheep & Wool Training School, Jodhpur	3.86	4.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
22.	Establishment of new Sheep and Wool Centres	12.15	Merged into item No. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..
23.	Establishment of large scale and small scale Wool Grading and Marketing Centres	63.08	Merged into item No. 2	..	..	..	..	..	..
24.	Establishment of Wool Grading Training School	..	3.69	..	Training School to be started	No.	1	1	..
25.	Establishment of Directorate of Sheep & Wool	..	6.49	..	Establishment of Coordinating office	..	1	1	..
TOTAL (c)		138.00	86.59	416.08					
TOTAL (A+B+C)		471.00	303.58	1116.06*					

6. DAIRY AND MILK SUPPLY

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES:

1. Milk Supply Scheme	..	28.48	..	140.00	Milk Supply Scheme	..	No.	2	..	10
2. Milk Creameries	..	10.00	..	180.00	Milk Products Factories	..	No.	1	..	4
3. Ghee Grading Stations	..	1.36	0.48	..	Ghee Grading Stations	..	No.	2	1	..
4. Milk Marking Boards	..	0.76	..	..	Milk Marketing Boards	..	No.	4	..	..
5. Expansion of existing scheme and spill over	..	16.25	35.88	10.00	Expansion of Jaipur Milk Supply Scheme	..	No.	1	1	1
6. Supervisory staff and training	..	1.96	0.47	4.0						
7. Milk Survey and Statistics	..	1.38	0.98							
8. Purchase of milch and dairy utensils for milk producers		4.00	5.41	50.00						

9. UNICEF Milk Supply Scheme	..	3.00	..	..	UNICEF Milk Supply Scheme	No.	1	..	..	..
10. Dairy Extension service unit	..	1.81	1.07	7.00	Dairy Extension Units	..	No.	1	1	2
11. Dairy Bacteriological Quality Scheme	..	..	0.68	..	Dairy Bacteriological Scheme	No.	..	..	..	..

TOTAL (A) .. 69.00 44.96 391.00

B. NEW SCHEMES:

- Establishment of animal feed compounding plant and marketing 25.00
- Cattle Colonisation for Jaipur city 20.00

TOTAL (B) 45.00

TOTAL (A & B) .. 69.00 44.96 437.34£

* Inclusive of Rs. 1.53 lakhs for advance action.

£ Inclusive of Rs. 1.34 lakhs for advance action.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						7. FISHERIES				
A. CONTINUING SCHEMES:										
1.	Construction of Fish Farm ..	..	2.10	0.80	..	Fish Farm ..	No.	8	2	..
2.	Supply & collection of fish seed ..	..	1.00	1.00	..	Stocking of seed ..	lakhs	150	120	..
3.	Subsidy to individual fishermen ..	..	0.25	..	..	Subsidy to Fisherman ..	No.	100	..	..
4.	Construction of fish Nurseries ..	..	0.80	0.27	..	Fish Nurseries ..	No.	20	5	..
5.	Construction of fish market ..	..	2.00	..	..	Fish Markets ..	No.	4	..	..
6.	Training & study tours ..	..	0.25	0.48	..	Training to officers ..	No.	10	9	..
7.	Ice Plants ..	..	2.56	..	2.10	Ice Plants ..	No.	4	..	2
8.	Aid to Fishermen Co-operative Societies ..	..	0.15	..	2.50	Aid to Fisherman Co-operative Societies	No.	5	..	25
9.	Intensification of fish in C. D. Blocks ..	..	0.40	0.51	3.00	Intensification of fish in C. D. Blocks	No.	5	2	5
10.	Development of fish in lakes ..	..	0.60	0.15	..	Development of Fish in lakes	No.	5	1	..
11.	Supervisory staff ..	..	9.89	8.17	5.00	Additional staff ..	No.	Staff appointed	N.F.	..
	TOTAL 'A'	..	20.00	11.38	12.60					
B. NEW SCHEMES:										
1.	Fish Seed Production Farm ..	..	..	..	41.94	Fish Production Farms	No.	..	..	12
2.	Development of Reservoir Fishery ..	..	..	..	12.60	Reservoir fishery	No.	..	..	6

3. Fisheries Training School	..	..	6.13	Fisheries Training Institute	No.	..	..
4. Dry Bund Breeding ..	..	..	5.31	Opening of dry bund fish breeding centres	..	..	1
5. Survey and demonstration	..	..	4.20	Fish Survey & Demonstration Unit	No.	..	10
6. Induced breeding ..	..	..	7.57	Opening of fish induced breeding centres	..	..	2
TOTAL (B)	..	..	77.75		No.	..	5
TOTAL (A & B)	..	20.00	11.38				

* Inclusive of Rs. 1.25 lakh for Advance action.

8. FORESTRY

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES (OLD SCHEME):

1. Rehabilitation of the degraded but potential forests to make them productive;

(a) Rehabilitation of degraded forests

(b) Rehabilitation of Forests

2. Extension of Commercial Forests;

(a) Economic plantation

(i) Creation of new nurseries

(ii) Area covered

22.00	14.43	75.00	Area covered	Ao	54,000	79,400	2,28,401
..	..	2.00	Area covered	h	..	..	(1,17,187)
..	..	..	..	Ao	..	..	30,000
..	..	..	..	h	..	..	(12,000)

83.28	55.02	74.00	Nos.	..	..	8	..
..	..	..	..	..	41,500	15,400	32,475

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
						Nos.	20,000	..	4,100
	(b) Farm Forestry	18.00	3.24	10.00	(i) Village plantations (ii) Planting by individuals (iii) Creation of new nurseries	..	75,000	..	..
						Nos.	17	13	..
	(c) Grazing and pasture improvement	13.50	3.90	20.00	(i) Forest land (ii) Village land	..	12,000	9,9720	50,000 (20,000)
						Ac	1,00,000	..	..
	(d) Extension Forestry (Road side plantation)	11.68	2.46	20.00	(i) Avenue along roads (ii) Planting along Rly.	..	550	108	2,000
						Miles	300	114	..
	3. Scientific management of the existing valuable resources to yield more Forest produce :								
	(a) Consolidation and demarcation	22.10	23.91	15.00	Demarcated and Settled	Sq. Miles	7,500	6,046	3,687
	(b) Working Plan organisation	4.39	6.55	4.00	(i) New (ii) Old	Nos.	3	3	5
						Nos.	8	7	13
	(c) Forest protections (Fire lines and patrol parties)	10.25	7.79	20.00	(i) Fire lines cleared (ii) Patrol parties	Miles	750	3,038	3,200
						Nos.	2	2	6
	(d) Roads	10.36	5.78	12.50	(i) New construction (ii) Maintenance of old Roads	Miles k. m. Miles k. m.	650	620	1,100 (1700) 620 (1000)
	(e) Buildings	8.00	4.59	18.00	Construction of buildings	Nos.	101	53	189

5,000
labourers

(g) Nature Conservation	..	7.27	10.09	40.00	(i) National parks .. (ii) Game sanctuaries .. (iii) Zoos improved ..	.. Nos. .. Nos. .. Nos.	1 8 2	1 8 2	1 1+(2) 0 2
(h) Development of Minor Forest produce.	..	0.50	0.03	2.00	(i) Division .. (ii) Personnel to be appointed (Tech.) .. (iii) Plantation of medicinal plants ..	.. Nos. .. (Tech.) ..	1	1	1 3 ..
(i) Forest training	..	15.00	10.04	15.00	(i) Forest Guards .. (ii) Foresters .. (iii) Officers .. (iv) Rangers .. (v) Foreign Study Tour	.. Nos. .. Nos. .. Nos. .. Nos. .. Nos.	1,185 200 36 45 1	750 147 14 23 1	.. 800 179 35 55 1
(j) Forest Research (i) Silviculture (ii) Economic	..	4.31	3.48	7.00	Silviculture Division	No.	1	1	1 (o)
(k) (i) Publicity .. (ii) Survey of Forest resources .. (iii) Timber operation .. (iv) Rajasthan Canal ..	..	2.43	..	3.50	Unit ..	.. No.	1	1	1
	..	0.50	0.01	..					
	..	1.27	0.10	..					
	..	9.00	1.58	..					
TOTAL (A)	..	245.00	153.86	339.00					

B—NEW SCHEMES:—

1. Extension of Commercial Forests — Development of wood land in desert area

..	15.00	Area covered	..	Acres h	..	5,455 (2,275)
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2.	Conservation of Forests Resources through wise use	40.00	Utilisation Division Improved kiln Mobile preservation plant Houses in tribal areas Electric Turance	.. Nos. .. Nos. .. Nos. .. Nos.	1 10 7,500 2
3.	Efficient Utilisation of the produce by setting up wood based industries	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	3
4.	Planning and evaluation programme for implementation of plan	..	..	1.00	(i) Technical person (ii) Units	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1
	TOTAL 'B'	..	..	61.00					
	GRAND TOTAL (A & B)	245.00	153.96	400.00					
10. CO-OPERATION									
A. CONTINUING SCHEMES—									
1.	Organisation of Service Cooperative Societies	53.35	40.20		(i) Service Cooperatives	..	4500	3446	500
2.	Revitalisation of Primary agricultural credit societies.	24.01	24.15	120.00	(ii) Revitalisation	..	1000	896	..
3.	Outright grant for special bad debt reserve to agricultural credit societies.	54.00	9.20	36.00	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Central Cooperative Banks:								
	(a) Managerial subsidy to Central Coop. Banks..	0.15	0.08	0.25	Managerial subsidy	..	1	..	1
	(b) Branches of Central Coop. Banks.	2.05	1.75	10.30	Branches of C.C. Banks.	..	50	50	100

19. Consumers' Stores	5.07	1.30	..	Consumer' Stores	No.	107	20	..
20. Departmental Staff	50.00	54.15	07.00	..	..	..	..	..
21. Rikshaw Pullers Coop. Societies	1.50	..	..	Societies	No.	7	..	..
22. Printing Presses	1.50	0.04	1.12	Printing Presses	No.	7	..	..
23. Labour Contract Societies ..	3.75	2.80	2.08	Labour Societies	No.	7	..	1
				(i) Societies	No.	250	50	..
24. Subsidy to Cooperative Societies	..	0.82	..	(ii) Unions	No.	5	5	..
25. Washermen's Cooperative Societies	..	0.53	1.18	Washermen Cooperative societies	No.	5	10	..
Total 'A'								
	400.00	248.42	824.40					
'D' New Schemes								
1. Regional Coop. Marketing Societies								
(a) Share Capital contri- bution								
(b) Managerial subsidy .. ..	..	..	8.00	Regional societies.	No.	..	..	4
(c) Construction of godowns ..	..	..	0.80	Society	No.	..	..	4
	..	..	4.00	Godowns	No.	..	..	4
2. Fruits and vegetables Processing	..	..	2.10	Processing Societies	No.	..	..	4
3. Grading Units;								
(a) Subsidy for Grading Units	..	..	3.00	Subsidy to Units	No.	..	..	40
(b) Loan assistance for the purchase of trucks	..	..	10.00	Purchase of trucks	No.	..	..	40
(c) Addtl. godowns for selected societies for taking up grading activity	..	..	1.00	Addl. godowns	No.	..	..	40
4. Non-agricultural Credit Societies—								
(a) Primary societies								
(b) Urban Cooperative Societies.	..	..	3.00	Primary Societies.	No.	..	..	200
	..	..	1.50	Urban Societies	No.	..	..	15

13. PUBLIC COOPERATION

Public Cooperation	..	5.00	1.87	10.00	(i) Lok Kanya Kahetna (ii) Planning Forum (iii) Rural Pilot Project (iv) Moral and Social Hygiene	No. No. No. No.	25 N.F. N.F. N.F.	15 37 1 ..	15 100 N.F. N.F.
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14. IRRIGATION RAJASTHAN CANAL PROJECT

Rajasthan Canal Project.	8800.00	2965.99	..	Area irrigated	'000 acres	219.00	80.00	600.00
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BEAS PROJECT

Beas Project	2500.00	2457.23	2903.00	The Beas project on completion would make available perennial supply of water for Rajasthan Canal which on completion would irrigate 28.75 lac acres of land annually.				
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OTHER PROJECT

(A)—Continuing Schemes—

I.—MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS

1st Plan Works

1. Bhakra	..	5.00	24.88	..	Irrigation	'000 Acres '000 h.	570.0 (230.7)	570.0 (230.7)	570.0 (230.7)
(i) Works in Rajasthan	..	60.00	(—)8.10	..					
(ii) Share of Common works	..	65.00	16.78	..					
TOTAL I.	..	..	..	..	

2. Chambal Stage I

(i) Rajasthan share	..	388.00	433.08	352.00	"	'000 Acres	280.0	260.0	500.0
(ii) Future Scheme	..	..	..	290.00		'000 h.	(113.3)	(105.2)	(202.3)
TOTAL II.	..	388.00	433.08	552.00					

period. The remaining 4 Organisation would be created in the Fourth Plan period. The total clip which will be handled under this project is estimated at 29 million pounds of wool which would be worth Rs.7 to 8 crores. A statutory Wool Board is proposed to be formed to take over the entire marketing operations of this wool. This Wool Board would purchase wool from both, individuals and cooperatives and the State Government would encourage the formation of primary Cooperative Societies of Sheep Breeders.

The targets for the Fourth Plan in this sector are:—

1. Increase in wool production by 7 million pounds including production of 4 million pounds of cross breeds of improved quality of apparel wool.
2. Increase in meat production by 5 lakh heads of sheep.
3. Increase in the average net income of the sheep farmers by about 10 %.

For achieving these, targets, three experimental sheep breeding farms are proposed to be established besides expanding the existing five farms. About 2,000 families would be encouraged to start sheep breeding and adopt mixed farming practices. A Central Wool Testing House is also proposed to be established in the Fourth Plan period. The proposals include schemes for undertaking cross-breeding with exotic breeds on a fairly large scale for production of more meat and wool of finer varieties. Experimental cross breeding of local breeds is also proposed to be undertaken at an extensive scale and 10 Pilot artificial insemination centres would also be established for encouraging cross-breeding with highly superior exotic breeds. It is also proposed to start large scale sheep farms on marginal waste lands on commercial scale which may either be under co-operative sector or in the State sector. Provision has also been made for subsidising 2,000 flock masters in the arid and semi-arid districts of Rajasthan for following improved practices to check soil erosion due to over grazing. The private stud breeding farms would also be encouraged by granting loans. The State Land Utilisation Committee has recommended that the ratio between sheep and goats should be 9:1. To check the alarming increase in the population of goats, it is proposed to start a meat factory at a suitable rail-head. A provision of Rs. 32,33,000/- has been made for this purpose.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14. Sareri	0.40	2.90	..	..	13.0 (5.3)	13.0 (5.3)	13.0 (5.3)
15. Arwar	2.50	6.14	..	"	12.0 (4.9)	12.0 (4.9)	12.0 (4.9)
16. Khar	0.90	0.89	..	"	5.4 (2.2)	5.4 (2.2)	5.4 (2.2)
17. Namano	0.00	10.11	..	"	11.0 (4.5)	11.0 (4.5)	11.0 (4.5)
18. Galwa	5.00	10.36	2.00	"	11.7 (4.7)	11.7 (4.7)	13.0 (5.3)
19. Mashi	5.00	9.04	5.00	"	8.1 (3.3)	8.1 (3.3)	9.0 (3.6)
20. Parwan	1.00	7.81	..	"	9.0 (3.6)	9.0 (3.6)	10.0 (4.0)
21. Kalisindh	8.00	15.10	10.00	"	10.0 (4.0)	10.0 (4.0)	20.0 (8.1)
22. Bhimsagar	22.00	4.38	56.00	"	..	..	6.3 (2.5)
23. Bundi Ka Gothra	4.60	7.25	..	"	6.0 (2.4)	6.0 (2.4)	6.0 (2.4)
24. Paibalapura	2.07	..	"	2.5 (1.0)	2.5 (1.0)	2.5 (1.0)
25. Deoria	0.01	..	"	0.4 (0.2)	0.4 (0.2)	0.4 (0.2)

26. Atwara	..	..	0.02	..	..	0.8 (0.3)	0.8 (0.3)	0.8 (0.3)
27. Works already completed	..	..	..	..	..	38.8 (16.7)	38.8 (16.7)	38.8 (16.7)
TOTAL (a)	..	100.00	182.13	94.00	..	276.00 (111.7)	276.00 (111.7)	280.3 (121.1)

(b) 2nd Plan Works:

1. Berach at Badgaon	..	56.00	35.02	18.00	..	1.3 (0.5)	1.3 (0.5)	6.3 (2.5)
2. Breach at Vallabhnagar	..	43.00	63.80	5.00	..	2.8 (1.1)	2.8 (1.1)	8.0 (3.2)
3. Orai	..	41.00	29.32	15.00	..	1.6 (0.6)	1.6 (0.6)	7.4 (3.0)
4. Alnia	..	15.00	18.08	..	..	5.9 (2.4)	5.9 (2.4)	9.0 (3.6)
5. Khari Feeder	..	59.00	60.31	6.00	..	..	..	4.0 (1.6)
6. West Banas	..	32.00	43.04	..	..	5.0 (2.0)	5.0 (2.0)	10.0 (4.0)
7. Bharatpur Feeder	..	4.00	3.94	..	..	9.6 (3.9)	9.6 (3.9)	12.0 (4.9)
8. Jakhm	..	185.00	8.90	150.00	..	4.0 (1.6)	4.0 (1.6)	18.0 (7.3)
TOTAL (b)	..	415.00	264.21	164.00	..	30.2 (12.1)	30.2 (12.1)	.. (30.1)

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(B). CONTINUING WORK OF 2ND AND 3RD Plans.										
I—MULTIPURPOSE PROJECTS										
—Nil—										
II—Irrigation Projects										
2nd Plan Projects										
A—MAJOR PROJECTS										
1. Banas	150.00	..	200.00			..	..	..
B—MEDIUM PROJECTS										
(a) 2nd Plan Projects										
1. Angore	16.00	..	18.00	Irrigation	'000 Ac '000 h	..	1.7 (0.7)
2. Khemari	16.00	..	..	"	"	..	..
3. Bandi	45.00	..	50.00	"	"	..	1.0 (0.4)
4. Sukli	51.00	..	53.00	"	"	..	1.0 (0.4)
5. Sawan Bhadon	30.00	..	..	"	"	..	..
6. Govindgarh Pisangan	20.00	..	..	"	"	..	..
7. Lasaria	17.00	..	20.00	"	"	..	2.4 (1.0)
TOTAL 'A'	201.00	..	146.00	"	"	..	6.1 (2.5)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(U) New Schemes								
I—Multipurpose Projects								
—Nil—								
II—Irrigation Projects								
(a) MAJOR PROJECTS								
1.	Manohar Thane/Kota/Jhalawar	..	..	20.00	Irrigation	'000 Ac.	..	..
(b)—MEDIUM PROJECTS								
1.	Sidhmukh Gangangar ..	..	..	50.00		'000 Ac. '000 h	..	24.0 (9.7)
2.	Common works on Jamna River Bharatpur (Irrigation portion)	..	..	22.00		"	..	..
3.	Sei diversion to Jawai/Udaipur and Pali.	..	..	114.00		"	..	..
4.	Meja Feeder/Bhilwara	..	..	40.00		"	..	9.0 (3.6) 4.0
5.	Behariure/Jhunjhunu	..	..	20.00		"	..	(1.6) 1.0 (0.4)
6.	Raising of Unmedsagar/Bhilwara	..	..	20.00		"	..	1.0 (0.4)
7.	Semilia/Bhilwara	..	..	24.00		"	..	..
8.	Gagaron/Jhalawar	..	..	5.00		"	..	..
9.	Som Project/Dungarpur	..	..	5.00		"	..	..
10.	Landowa Nala	..	..	25.00		"	..	..
TOTAL (a) & (b)						"	..	0.5 (0.2)
GRAND TOTAL						'000 Ac '000 h—	..	40.5 (16.3)
(Including Rajasthan Canal & Beas Project)						Irrigation '000 Ac	1612.20	2762.50

15. FLOOD CONTROL

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES

1. Ka man Pahri Drain				
(i) Works in Rajasthan	25.00	20.17	..	..
(ii) Govardhan Drain	..	20.03	..	..
(iii) Share of Common works	40.00	63.67	..	..
TOTAL I				
2. Ghaggar Flood Works	65.00	71.91	103.87	
3. Works near Singharali	20.00	11.16	14.70	
4. Flood protection works for Bharatpur town.	..	14.70	..	..
5. Flood protection works for Balotra town (Diversion channel near Morwara)	..	..	..	..
6. Protection works for Bali town from Mithri river floods	..	0.25	..	..
7. Protection of Sanchore town from Luni floods (guid bund near chittalwara)	..	0.95	..	..
8. Constructing spurs in Luni river to protect Balotra town.	..	1.50	..	..
9. Small works in Bharatpur Area	5.00	0.55	..	..
10. Drainage works in Chambal Command	..	3.95	..	..
TOTAL (A)	90.00	8.30	200.00	

B. NEW SCHEMES:

1. Marginal bunds for Gambhir	..	..	20.00	
2. Sabi Flood works	..	..	40.00	
3. Landovera Nala	..	..	30.00	
4. Sootage Anti-water logging measures for other projects	..	..	50.00	
5. Other small works	..	..	12.00	
TOTAL (B)	..	..	152.00	
GRAND TOTAL (A+B)	90.00	217.14	352.00	

16 POWER

A—CONTINUING SCHEMES

1. BHAKRA NANGAL PROJECT.

(a) Right Bank Power Plant	..	270.00	70.00	61.51	Installed Capacity	MW	91.32	..	91.32 (45.00)
(b) Beas Sutlej Link	..	150.00	101.00	1109.00	—do—				95.4
(c) Pong Dam Power Plant	..	..	..	930.00	—do—				163.2
(d) Transmission stage II. (220 kv Hissar-Khetri-Jaipur line)	..	..	174.18	226.00	220 KV line	Miles	..	..	164.00

2. CHANBAL PROJECT

(a) Ranapratsagar Power Plant	270.00	293.95	221.50	Installed Capacity	MW	86.00	86.00		86.00 (45.00)
(b) Kota Dam Power Plant	..	100.00	142.04	548.38	—do—	MW	..	..	49.50 (30.00)
(c) Gandhisagar (Vth Unit)	..	20.00	25.00	2.50	—do—	MW	11.50	11.50	..
(d) Transmission Stage II	..	248.00	381.61	800.00	(a) 220 KV line	Miles	115	..	115
					(b) 132 KV line	Miles	559	281	278
					(c) 66 KV line	Miles	116	116	..

3. THERMAL PROJECTS

(a) 2 x 62.5 MW Units at Satpura	850.00	849.95	200.00	Installed Capacity	MW	100.00	..	..	125.00 (103.00)
(b) Diesel Sets (New 1000 KW)	..	..	45.00	—do—	MW	..	..	..	5.00 (5.00)

4. MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES

(a) Balance payments to be made in respect of privately owned Power Houses by the RSEB Board

..	..	50.00	31.92	10.00	Power Houses	Nos.	10	10	2
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(b) Est. of a testing laboratory	5.00	4.07	4.00	Laboratory	No.	1	1	1
(c) Other Schemes	1637.00	1637.66
Total A	..	3500.00	3701.38	4157.80	Installed Capacity	288.82	11.5	615.42 228.00

B. NEW SCHEMES

(a) <i>Hydel Schemes</i>								
(1) Mahi Project	..	..	31.80	1316.00	Installed Capacity	..	..	115.00
(b) <i>Thermal Project—</i>								
(1) Palana Lignite (2X50 MW)	....	..	700.00	..	..	..	..	100.00 (50.00)
(2) Thermal Project in Chambal Service Area (2X50MW)	..	..	35.00	..	..	..	..	100.00

2. TRANSMISSION 60 k V & ABOVE

I. Under Bhakra Right Bank—								
(a) Exclusive to Rajasthan	..	..	350.00	lino	Miles	..	..	200
(b) Common Pool lines (Rajasthan's share)	..	..	150.00	lino	Miles	..	..	..
II. Under Mahi Project	..	..	104.00	220 KV lino	Miles	..	..	107
III. Under Palana Project	..	..	157.50	132 KV lino	Miles	..	..	180
IV. Under Nuclear Project	..	..	232.32	220 KV lino	Miles	..	..	140
V. Under Development of Agricultural Programmes	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..

* Firm availability of power from both Left and Right Bank Bhakra Power Stations after meeting common pool loads would be about 67 MW, 22 MW the State is already entitled to from the Left Bank Station. 45 MW addl. will, therefore, be only available after the Right Bank Power Station is commissioned instead of 53 MW as earlier stipulated.

Figures within bracket show availability of firm Power in MW.

		2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.	Distribution :									
	(33 Kv and below)									
	(a) Rural Electrification including development of agricultural load	..	..	..	..	2470.0	Localities Electrified	Nos.	..	6000
	(b) Laying of Sub-Tr. line	..	..	..	..	900.00	..	..	..	..
	(c) Extension and augmentation of distribution system	..	..	..	..	976.29	..	..	..	..
4.	Miscellaneous schemes :									
	Acquisition of privately owned power houses (Udaipur and Ajmer)	..	..	..	..	25.00	Power Houses ..	Nos.	..	2
5.	Nuclear Power project at Ranapratapsagar (Purchase of power) :	..	..	..	..	..	Installed Capacity	MW	..	400.00 (200.00)
	TOTAL B ..	..	..	31.80	7831.11	..	Installed Capacity	MW	..	715.00 (250.00)
	GRAND TOTAL A + B ..	3500.00	3701.38	11980.00	..	..	Installed Capacity	MW	288.82 11.50	1330.42 (478.00)

17 LARGE & MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES:

1. Development of Industrial areas	24.00	15.30	40.00	Areas to be developed	..	..	..	..
2. Pilot project for recovery of Sulphur	5.34	14.00	..	..	..	..	..	8*
Total A	30.00	29.30	40.00					

B. NEW SCHEMES:

1. Disposal of effluent	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Industrial Water Supply	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
3. Acquisition, development and demarcation of areas for industrial housing	..	..	15.00	..	..	..	..	..
4. State enterprises	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	..
Total B	..	..	500.00	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL (A + B)	30.00	29.30	575.00					

The scheme will be applied to the existing as well as the new Industrial areas.
—do—

NOTE.—Figures within brackets in Col. 9 under head Power are those of availability of Firm Power.

*8 New areas viz., Udaipur, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Alwar, Bikaner, Ganganagar, Sikar and Sawai Madhopur besides existing 4 viz., Kota, Bhilwara, Jaipur and Jodhpur work on which will continue,

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18. MINERAL DEVELOPMENT									
A. CONTINUING SCHEMES :									
1.	Intensive prospecting, mineral survey, Reorganisation and expansion of the Mines & Geology Department	05.00	59.07	225.00	Projects under taken	Number	100	100	100
2.	Quarry improvement	20.00	10.60	50.00	(a) Cost of equipment to be given on hire (b) Workshop	Rs. in lacs No.	20.00 ..	10.60 ..	50.00 3
3.	Loans to Small Scale Mining Leasing and quarry owners	5.00	5.00	75.00	Loans disbursed	Rs. in lacs	5.00	5.00	75.00
4.	Rajasthan Mining Corporation— (a) Flourite Project at Mando-ki-Pal	35.00	15.41	92.00	(a) Feasibility Report (b) Project Report (c) Output of Flourite concentrates & Cryolite.	.. Tons M. T.	Completed. 12000 (12195)	Completed. ..	Completed N.F. N.F.
B. NEW SCHEMES :									
1.	Investigation for Lignite in North Western Rajasthan .. ..	..	..	50.00	(a) Area explored, surveyed and covered Drilling	Sq. Miles Yd.	.. ..	.. ..	N.F. N.F.
2.	Mining for Wolfram (Tungston) at Degana .. ..	..	..	26.00	Wolfram concentrate produced	Tons	..	..	N.F.
3.	Establishment of mobile demonstration-cum-training units .. ..	..	..	10.00	units	No.	..	..	N.F.

A--HANDLOOM DEVELOPMENT

0.00 - 1.50 - (i) Sales Retail Depots

CONTINUING SCHEMES									
		0.75	0.26	1.50	(i) Sales Retail Depots (ii) Handloom cloth to be sold	..	No. Rs. in lakhs	16	15
1. Handloom sales depots	..	0.75	0.26	1.50		..	No.	16	15
2. Dye Houses (Co-op.)	..	0.16	0.06	1.00	Dye houses to be established	..	No.	19	10
3. Housing colonies for weavers	..	4.60	7.15	2.00	Colonies to be completed	..	No.	8	3
4. Quality Marking and Inspection of Handloom cloth	..	2.23	0.85	2.25	Quality marking centres	..	No.	14	14
5. Organisational Expenses for credit facilities	..	3.30	3.74	5.00	}	Provision for staff only.			
6. Central organisation	..	4.13	1.59	2.00		..	No.	14	14
7. Rebate on sale of handloom cloth	..	5.00	3.94	7.50	Amount to be disbursed	..	Rs. in lakhs	5.00	3.94
8. Publicity and Propaganda	..	0.75	0.32	1.00	Amount to be spent	..	..	0.75	0.32
9. Looms and Accessories	..	4.07	1.00	2.00	Weavers to be benefited	..	No.	2550	600
10. Setting up of a Calendering and finishing plant	..	0.01	Dropped	1.50	Plant to be established	..	No.	1	..
11. Loans to weavers for share capital	..	2.00	0.58	2.00	Weavers to be benefited	..	No.	10,000	2,500
12. Mechanised woollen Dying Centre	..	1.50	..	..	Centre to be set up	..	No.	1	..
13. Blanket Production Centre	..	4.50	Dropped	..	Blankets to be produced	..	No.	27,000	..

14. Wool deburring and carbonising Plant	..	0.05	..	..	Plant to be established	..	No.	..	1	..	..
15. Common Facility Centre for wool in blocks	..	3.95	1.80	..	Centres to be established	..	No.	..	10	..	..
16. Woollen technological Instt.	..	..	4.32	12.00	Institutes to be set up	..	No.	..	..	..	1
NEW SCHEMES:											
17. Aid to Apex Society for opening of two Sales Depots outside the State	..	..	..	0.70	Depots to be opened	..	No.	..	..	..	2
TOTAL (A)		..	37.00	25.61	40.45						
B KHADI INDUSTRIES											
Khadi traditional production sale of Khadi.	..	10.00	6.54	15.00	Rabate to be paid on sale of Khadi	Rs. in lakhs.	10.00	6.54	15.00	..	..
C SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES (CONTINUING SCHEMES)											
1 Loan to Small Scale Industries/Industrial cooperatives	..	175.00	61.44	177.50	(i) Units to be benefited (ii) Amount to be disbursed	No. Rs. in lakhs	3500 175.00	843 61.44	2000 177.50	..	..
SUBSIDY:											
2 Small Scale Industries for electricity.	..	7.00	1.25	5.00	(i) Units to be benefited (ii) Amount of subsidy	No. Rs. in lakhs	3500 7.00	43 1.28	2500 5.00	..	..
3 Financial Corporation	..	—	0.20	0.25	Corporation to be subsidised	..	..	0.20	0.25	..	..
4 Industrial Coop. for staff	..	2.50	0.68	5.00	(i) Units benefited (ii) Amount of subsidy	No. Rs. in lakhs	150 2.50	2 0.68	300 5.00	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5	District Industries Association for maintenance of office	0.50	0.20	1.00	(i) Aid to be given (ii) Association to be benefited	No. No.	0.50	0.20	1.00 20
TRAINING:									
6	Cluster Type training Centres	13.00	9.64	..	(i) Centres opened (ii) Trainees benefited (iii) Persons admitted (iv) Trainees passed (v) Production (vi) Total assistance	No. No. No. No. Rs. in lakhs	15 3300	5 415 415 388 32251 4.16 —
7	Leather Works Training Institute	3.00	5.53	10.00	(i) Instt. to be set-up (ii) Trainees benefited (iii) In. take capacity (iv) Students/Artisans admitted	No. No. No. No.	1 200 40 ..	1 126 80 106	1 500 100 500
8	Service-cum-training Institutes for ceramics	7.50	8.51	25.00	(i) Instt. to be set-up (ii) Trainees benefited (iii) Intake capacity (iv) Students/artisans admitted	No. No. No. No.	1	1	1 150 30 150
9	Implant training	0.50	0.20	1.00	Trainees to be benefited	No.	100	..	200
10	Reorganisation of the Directorate	25.00	25.95	10.00	Estt. of revenue, recovery statistical and export promotion cell	No.	..	..	1
11	Small Scale Ind. Corporation	15.00	7.50	..	(i) Corporation to be estb. (ii) Share capital (iii) Total assistance including share participation	No. Rs. Rs.	1 25.00 15.00	1 25.00 6.00	25.00

OTHER SCHEMES

	Expansion of Ind. Laboratory	Research	1.30	0.81	4.50	(i) Laboratory to be expanded (ii) Surveys, research projects investigations (iii) Special results	No.	1	1	1
1	Quality Marking	..	1.20	0.12	..	Centres to be opened	No.	5	1	..
2	Common facility blocks	..	18.50	7.89	5.06	Centres to be opened	No.	100	24	20
3	Social Welfare Schemes	..	2.00	1.02	..	Displaced women to be helped	No.	100	51	..
NEW SCHEMES										
1	Scheme for loan and subsidy to trainees declared successful by the Service-cum-training Institute, Coramias at Alwar	..	..	..	1.00	(i) Trainees to be benefited (ii) Amount to be paid to each	No. Rs.	..	..	50 Loan 1500 Subsidy 500
2	Training to Officers	..	..	..	1.00	Officers to be sent for training	No.	..	..	50
3	Research in Coramias	..	..	..	10.00	..	Research to be conducted			
4	Pattern Making centre	..	..	..	3.00	Centres to be established	No.	..	..	1
5	Subsidy for the supply of improved tools, equipments in rural areas	..	..	..	4.00	Artisans to be benefited	No.	..	..	2000
6	Subsidy on cost of land	..	..	..	5.00	Industrial units to be benefited	No.	..	..	1000
7	Subsidy on electric installation for Industrial units in rural areas	..	..	..	1.00	Industrial units to be benefited	No.	..	..	200

8	Subsidy for water supply to Industrial units	..	..	3.00	Industrial units to be benefited	No.	..	..	500
9	Loan for the construction of workshops	..	..	40.00	Units to be benefited	No.	..	..	2000
10	Subsidy for purchase of raw materials	..	..	10.00	Units to be subsidised	No.	..	..	2000
11	Rebate on supplies from Industries in rural areas	..	..	10.00	Units to be benefited	No.	..	..	500
12	State participation in the establishment of Industrial units in rural areas	..	..	40.00	Industrial units to be helped	No.	..	..	50
13	Production- cum- training centres in tribal areas	..	..	10.00	Centres to be opened	No.	..	..	10
14	Conversion of the Industrial workshop with production cum-training centres	..	..	15.00	Workshop to be converted	No.	..	..	5
15	Development of salt sources in private sector	..	..	3.00	Areas to be developed	No.	..	..	..
16	Subsidy financial Institutions for meeting expenses for opening in rural areas	..	..	2.50	Branches to be opened	No.	..	25	..
17	Participation and holding of exhibitions	..	..	5.00	(i) Exhibitions to be participated (ii) Exhibition to be held	No. No.	.. ..	.. ..	8 5

TOTAL SMALL SCALE INDUSTRY .. 272.00 130.94 407.75

(D) HANDICRAFTS

CONTINUING SCHEMES :

Handicrafts Emporium	6.00	..	Emporium to be established	No.	1	..	..
Quality Marking Centres	4.00	1.52	(i) Centres to be opened	No.	10	3	6 Centres & 1 Lab.
Design Extension Centre	10.00	4.72	(ii) Value of goods marked	Rs. in lakhs	..	7.22	10
Common facility centres for Embroidery and marble	3.00	..	(i) Centres to be opened	No.	20	16	12
			(ii) Designs evolved	No.	..	1288	1000
			(ii) Centres to be opened	No.	1	..	..
Industrial Museum	..	..	Museum to be established	No.	..	..	1

NEW SCHEMES

1 Scheme for loan and subsidy for trainees of Artistic and Crafts Training Instt	..	..	1.00	Trainees to be benefited	No.	..	..	500
2 Reorganisation of Artistic and Crafts training Instt. including equipments and staff.	..	..	10.00	Instt. to be reorganised	No.	..	..	1
3 Scheme of the subsidised supply of tools and equipments to H. C. workers	..	..	1.50	Handicraft weavers to be benefited	No.	..	..	760
4 Scheme for training under Master Craftman	..	..	2.50	Trainees to be benefited	No.	..	..	200
5 Scheme for award of prizes for designers	..	..	1.00	Persons to be given prizes	No.	..	..	500
6 Scheme for the estd. of a Art Metal Work Common facility Centre at Jaipur	..	..	2.00	Centres to be established	No.	..	..	1
Scheme for the census and survey of H. C. Industry	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
				Provision for staff only.				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Estt. of training cum-common facility centres for costume jewellery ..		..	4-00					
	TOTAL (D)	2300	6.24	31.50					
1	(E) SERICULTURE: Silk and Sericulture	1.00	1.00	..					1
					(i) Establishment of a centre	No.	..	..	..
					(ii) Manufacturing of silk and sericulture to be encouraged ..	No.	..	..	..
	(F) INDUSTRIAL ESTATES CONTINUING SCHEMES: Industrial Estates	157.00	64.68	50.00	(i) Estates to be set up	No.	23	11	9
1					(ii) Workshops to be constructed in rural areas..	No.	100	..	100
NEW SCHEMES									
1.	Schemes for functional Industrial Estates for Ceramics at Alwar	..	..	2-30	Schemes to be undertaken	No.	..	..	1
	Functional Industrial Estates for electronics	..	..	3-00	Centres to be established	No.	..	..	1
	GRAND TOTAL (A to F) ..	500-00	235-01	550-00					

20. ROADS

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES

	913	986	808.87	Construction of Road	Miles	3436	2716	2450
1. District Roads	913	986	808.87		Miles	200	84	200
2. Rajasthan Canal	126	50	..	"	Miles	380	150	200
3. A/R to Towns and Villages	98	30	40.91	"	Miles	00	60	..
4. A/R to Mines and quarries	15	10	..	"	Miles	..	..	..
5. C.D. Works	36	50	49.92	"	Miles	..	..	..
6. Tools and Plant	18	10	..	"	Miles	..	..	..
7. Pro-rata Charges	94	70	99.80	"	Miles	..	..	..
TOTAL (A) ..	1300	906	999.50	..	Miles	4076	3000	2650

B. NEW SCHEMES

	..	..	929.71	Construction of Road	Miles	..	..	2030
1. District Roads	..	..	929.71	"	Miles	..	..	220
2. A/R to Towns and villages	..	..	70.95	"	Miles	..	..	..
3. C.D. Works	..	..	500.25	"	Miles	..	..	..
4. Tools and Plants	..	..	90.10	"	Miles	..	..	..
5. Manning un-manned level crossing	..	..	19.99	Crossings	Nos.	..	..	50
6. Under/Over Bridges on road/Rail Crossings	..	..	90.10	Bridges	Nos.	..	..	36
7. Past liabilities--Land Acquisition	..	..	10.05	..	..	..	..	..
8. Pro-rata Charges	..	..	189.35	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (B)	1900.50	Construction of Miles Roads	3150

GRAND TOTAL .. 1300 906 2000.00

Construction Miles Roads	4076	3000	5800
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50,000 in the first instance. For this purpose, the Heads of Departments in the following sectors would be requested to give tentative allocation to these cities for the Fourth Five Year Plan:—

1. Development of urban areas.
2. Urban Water supply and Drainage.
3. Power.
4. Housing and slum clearance.
5. Labour Welfare.
6. Modern Medicine.
7. Ayurved.
8. Education.
9. Social Welfare.

A Committee will be formed for each city with the Collector of the district, Chairman of the Urban Improvement Trust, Chairman, Municipal Council, Chief Town Planner and representatives of other concerned departments to prepare a Five Year Development Plan for the City. The Plan will also take into account the resources to be raised by the Municipal Councils and the Urban Improvement Trusts in addition to the assistance expected from the State Government. The City Development Plans would be prepared after the finalisation of the Fourth Five Year Plan of the State.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21. TOURISM									
A. CONTINUING SCHEMES									
B. NEW SCHEME									
JAIPUR									
1.	Reception Centre	..	—	3.00	Reception Centre	No.	..	..	1
2.	Improvement of and providing of facilities at Sisodiya Gardens, Roopniwas Gardens, Vidyadhar ka Bagh, Galta and other places in Purana Ghat	..	..	4.00	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Development of Jal Mahal area—improvement of the place	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Improvement of the Jhalana place and area around	..	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Development of Ramgarh and provision of cottages on the spot and Boating facilities	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Improvement in Bachora Bund Rest House and Development of area around and Boating facilities	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..
AMBER									
7.	Integrated development of Amber Fort area and provision of Mughal gardens at Jalebhi Chowk, Development of Mohanbari Gardens, Sagar, provision of Canteen, Restaurant and Toilets etc.	..	..	2.50	..	..	..	..	..
AMMER									
8.	Addl. accommodation in Tourist Bungalow	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
9.	Improvement of Ghats and provision of L.I.G. accommodation at Pushkar and Boating facilities	..	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..

UDAIPOUR

10.	Addl. accommodation in Tourist Bungalow including sheds for cars etc. and Boating facilities	..	2.50	..	..	..
11.	Tourist Reception Centre as in Jaipur .. ..	..	2.00	Reception Centre	No.	1
12.	Improvement and provision of facilities at Sajjanganh Palace for conversion into excursion cum holiday Centre .. ..	..	3.00	Centre	No.	1
13.	Development of Saheliyon ki bari	..	2.50	..	..	..
14.	Improvement of Fatehsagar Island .. ..	..	3.00	..	..	..
15.	Improvement to Bagh Darresh .. ..	..	1.00	..	..	..

CHITTORGARH

16.	L.I.G. Rest House .. ..	..	2.50	Rest House	.. No.	1
17.	Fateh Prakash Canteen and Rest House .. ..	..	1.00	Canteen ..	.. No.	1
18.	Improvement of picnic spots at the Fort .. ..	..	1.50	..	..	..

BRANAPUR

19.	Tourist Bungalow and Rest House for L.I.G. and M.I.G. .. ..	..	1.50	Tourist Bungalow	.. No.	1
20.	Electrification and improvement in Shanti Kutir at Ghana Bird Sanctuary and provision of Cot-tage .. ..	..	1.00	..	..	..
21.	Tourist Bungalow at Deeg	0.50	Tourist Bungalow	No.	1

SAWAI MADHOPUR

22.	Rest House at Ranthambhore	0.50	Rest House	.. No.	1
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BUNDI

23. Improvement to and expansion of Circuit House and Sukh Mahal

KOTA

24. Reception Centre
 25. L.I.G. Tourist Bungalow and Boating facilities

26. Improvement to Jalmandir and Amarniwas

27. Development and Rest House in Durrah Sanctuaty etc.

MOUNT ABU

28. Expansion of tourist bungalow and provision of Addl. L.I.G. accommodation

29. Provision of tourist club with swimming pool, beautification and development of Nakki Lake, Gurushikar, Oriya rest house, Achalgarh, Gaumnkh, rest point, Delwara, Triver Tal etc. and Boating facilities 3.00

30. Assistance to Municipal Board for observing Annual festivals as in other hilly stations .. 2.50

JODHPUR

31. Tourist Bungalow

JAISALMER

32. Tourist Bungalow

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
				0.75					
				2.00	Reception Centre				1
				3.00	Tourist Bungalow				1
				1.50					
				2.00					
				6.00					
				9.00					
		3.00							
		2.50		2.50					
				2.00	Tourist Bungalow	No.			1
				1.50	Tourist Bungalow	No.			1

Annual fairs of Religious Places

33. Development of fair grounds, plantation, lighting, water supply, medical facilities and open air theatres etc. at— (a) Ramdeora (b) Kolarji, (c) Pushkar (d) Gogamedhi (e) Matri Kundiya (f) Keshoraipatan (g) Kela Devi ..	..	..	..	17.50	..
34. Recurring and Non-recurring expenditure for the plan at New Tourist Bungalow etc. ..	..	..	..	3.0	..
35. Air-conditioned bus services at Jaipur and Udaipur- ..	..	..	..	5.00	..
36. Familiarisation of Tourists and publicity ..	..	..	..	0.75	..
37. Integrated development of Sariska and Salsedh Area for large scale holiday parties ..	..	..	..	5.0	..
38. Augmenting Hotel Accommodation at Jaipur, Kota, Sillaseh, Jodhpur, Mt. Abu, Bikaner etc.	50.00	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	20.00	14.50	150.00		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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22 ROADWAYS CORPORATION

State participation to the Rajas- than State Road Transport Corporation	..	200.00	Nationalisation of passenger road transport services State's Con- tribution to the Capital.	Over 3000 miles of 'A' Class pucca roads in the State.	Over 1743 miles of pucca roads al 3000 miles of the State 'A' Class and 521 pucca roads in the State territory of adjo- ining States on reci- procal transport arrange- ments.	Nationa- lisation over addition- al 3000 miles of 'A' Class pucca roads in the State territory of adjo- ining States on re- procal transport arrange- ments.
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23 GENERAL EDUCATION

(including Cultural Programmes)

A. ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

(a) CONTINUING SCHEMES PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

1. Pre-primary Education
Financial Assistance to Institutions

0.75	5.91	..	Pre-primary Schools-Aid given	Number	15	130	..
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	845.00	Appointment of Additional teachers.	No.	N.F.	N.A.	N.F.	N.A.	N.F.	N.A.
(i) Appointment of Additional teachers.	757.95	462.71	40.00	Buildings for primary education	No.	N.F.	N.A.	N.F.	N.A.
(ii) Buildings for Primary Education.	..	..	10.00	Students benefitted by free books	"	..	..	N.F.	N.A.
(iii) Supply of Free Books	..	..	20.00	Mid-day meals given to children	"	..	..	N.F.	N.A.
(iv) Mid-day meals ..	..	..					
3. Expansion of facilities at the middle school stage.									
(i) Raising of primary Schools to middle schools and addition of classes to schools raised in 1904-05 and 05-06.	120.18	107.07	148.00	Primary Schools raised to Middle Schools.	"	500	405	800	..
(ii) Pilot scheme for middle schools	3.10	0.79	..	Schools benefitted	"	205	105	..	..
(iii) Consolidation of existing middle schools.	5.62	1.50	22.50	Schools covered	"	N.F.	N.A.	450	..
(iv) Additional Sections in middle Schools.	5.10	5.33	142.55	Additional Sections started	"	60	145	4000	..
(v) Aid for construction of middle school buildings.	0.00	11.85	50.00	Schools benefitted	"	N.F.	N.A.	N.A.	..
4. Continuation of education in existing middle schools,	5.00	0.31	20.00	Continuation classes	" Numbers	150	9	1000	..
5. Teachers etc. facilities									
(i) Opening of new B.S.T.Cs.	..	..	50.00	New Schools opened	" Number	..	14	35	..
(ii) Buildings for B.S.T.Cs.	100.00	100.29	62.00	School and hostel buildings constructed.	"	30	..	15	..
(iii) Improvement of existing schools.	..	..	10.00	Existing Schools to be improved.	"	53	44	48	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Conversion of primary schools into Basic Schools.	8.80	..	..	Primary Schools to be converted	Number	500	..	..
7.	Conversion of Middle Schools into Senior Basic Schools.	10.00	1.00	..	Middle Schools to be converted	"	100	10	..
8.	Orientation programme	4.00	..	..	Candidates benefitted by short training.	"	N.F.	N.A.	..
9.	Publicity and enrolment drive	2.50	1.13	..	Prizes to teachers	"	..	..	..
10.	Special schemes for girls education.	17.50		50.00	(i) School mothers	..	3000	2032	..
	(ii) Construction of quarters for women teachers.				(ii) Staff quarters to be constructed	"	1000	1000	1500
11.	Provision for play grounds	..	0.25	0.55	Schools to be benefitted	"	N.F.	N.A.	..
TOTAL (A)		..	1046.75	786.84	1476.11				
(B) NEW SCHEMES									
1.	Pre-primary Education.	..	..	13.30	Pre-primary education-Montessori schools to be opened.	Number	..	..	15

2. Introduction of compulsory primary education.									
(i) Award of prizes to teachers for increasing the enrolment in 6-11 age group.	..	..	6.25	Prizes to teachers ..	..	Number	..	..	N.F.
(ii) Consolidation of existing primary schools.	..	..	15.00	Schools covered ..	..	..	..	..	3000
(iii) Pilot Primary Schools	..	..	15.00	Schools covered ..	..	..	..	..	232
3. Expansion of facilities at the middle school stage									
(i) One part of 2nd grade teachers in middle schools	..	..	90.35	Teachers to be provided in middle schools.	..	..	..	..	1800.
(ii) Pilot middle schools	..	..	64.00	Schools covered ..	..	..	..	..	83
4. Teachers training facilities.	..	..	12.12	Refresher courses (Leave reserves to be appointed.)	..	..	..	..	60
5. Special scheme for girls education.									
(i) Condensed courses	..	..	12.99	Condensed courses started ..	..	..	..	..	50
(ii) Scholarships and Stipends.	..	..	10.00	Students benefitted ..	..	..	..	..	2,00,000
(iii) Rural allowances for women teachers.	..	..	30.00	Rural allowances to women teachers.	..	..	..	..	4000
6. Special scheme for expansion of education in Border area.									
..	..	..	15.00	Border area to be improved	..	..	..	..	N.F.
Total (A) Elementary			1010.75	780.84	1700.72				
B—Secondary Education									
(a) Continued Schemes:									
1. Up-grading of Middle schools to Higher Secondary Schools.									
(a) Government Middle Schools to Secondary Schools and addition of classes.	122.83	183.43	90.32	Government Middle Schools to up-graded.	..	Number	105	138	150

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(b) Private Middle Schools to Secondary Schools. (c) Buildings for Secondary Schools.	4.36 ..	5.17 ..	.. 40.00	Private Schools be upgraded .. High Schools benefited	No. "	15 ..	17..	..
2.	(i) Conversion of High Schools into .. Higher Secondary Schools. (ii) Development of experimental Multipurpose Schools. Aid to private High Schools for conversion into .. Higher Secondary Schools.	32.00 5.50	36.54 .. 0.39 8.10	56.16	High School to be converted .. Schools benefitted .. Private High Schools to be converted.	" " " "	60 .. 20 ..	100 .. 9..	..
4.	Addition of Sections in High and Higher Secondary Schools. (a) Government High and H. S. Schools. (b) Private High & H. S. Schools.	13.70 .. 0.34	8.61 .. 0.24	37.70	Additional Sections started .. (Govt.) .. Additional Sections started .. (Private)	" " "	124 .. 20	210 .. 2	725
5.	Strengthening of existing courses and introduction of additional diversified courses.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(i) Science courses (ii) Biology courses (iii) Agriculture courses (iv) Commerce courses (v) Humanities ..	70.00	27.81	168.69 74.77 27.96 15.51 ..	Science courses introduced .. Biology courses introduced .. Agriculture courses introduced .. Commerce courses introduced .. Humanities courses introduced	" " " " "	52 3 52 60 60	46 14 10	200 160 60 40 ..
6.	Introduction of science in Secondary Schools.	3.63	2.11	..	Schools benefitted by Science	"	15	52	..

7. Consolidation of High and Higher Secondary Schools.

(a) Pilot Scheme	15.00	4.70	..	School benefited	..	No.	100	88	..
(b) Improvement of school equipments	33.00	13.71	..	Schools benefited	..	..	N.F.	N.A.	..
8. Raising of girls Middle Schools to Secondary Schools and addition of classes	5.54	12.10	..	Schools upgraded	..	..	20	20	..
9. Improvement and expansion of facilities of teachers training	20.00	10.12	68.94	(i) New colleges opened (ii) Existing colleges improved	..	..	2 4	3 2	4 ..
10. Strengthening of craft. trg. Schools..	1.50	0.30	..	Additional in-take capacity increased.	..	..	30	N.A.	N.F.
11. Seminars	..	2.10	..	Seminars to be organised	..	..	30	11	N.F.
12. Scholarships and Stipends	..	0.70	4.00	Students to be benefited	..	..	N.F.	N.A.	N.F.
13. Residential quarters for teachers and hostels for Central Schools	15.00	..	10.00	(i) Set of quarters (ii) Hostels	..	..	10 10	....	....
14. Special scheme for girls education	..	..	..	(i) Hostels	..	..	5	..	26
(i) Construction of hostel for Girls at District level	..	..	..	(ii) Students benefited	..	..	2880	2205	7000
(ii) Scholarships and Stipends	12.00	3.84	23.05	(iii) Evening classes	..	..	10	7	..
(iii) Evening Classes	..	..	..	(iv) Buses to be provided	..	..	..	N.F.	N.F.
(iv) Subsidised transport facilities	..	..	10.00	Schools benefited	..	..	N.F.	N.A.	N.F.
15. Provision for playgrounds	..	2.50	1.37	Aid given to clubs	..	..	950	N.A.	..
16. Science & children Clubs	..	1.00	0.08	Schools established	..	..	N.F.	1	..
17. Establishment of Sainik Schools	..	..	40.94	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Implementation of the Govt. of India schemes	..	..	1.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (A)	..	375.00	379.59	679.20	..	..	..	..	475

B—NEW SCHEMES

1. Improvement of selected schools	..	..	103.50	(i) Selected schools to be improved (ii) Hostels to be constructed	..	No. ..	.. ..	40 50	..
2. Introduction of craft in secondary Schools	..	..	59.14	Craft introduced (Craft teachers to be appointed)	..	..	..	..	475

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Consolidation of High & Higher Secondary Schools—Scheme for fulfilling Boards' conditions	..	..	13.05	Schools benefited—Librarians to be appointed]	No.	..	..	35)
4.	Continuation classes in existing Secondary Schools	..	..	18.50	Continuation classes	"	..	..	103
5.	Special scheme for meeting the shortage of science teachers—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(i) Starting of condensed courses	..	..	8.00	Condensed courses	"	..	..	3
	(ii) Liberal stipends for science graduates for doing B.Ed.	..	..	3.00	Stipends given	"	..	..	500
	(iii) Liberal stipends for students doing B. Sc. & M. Sc. for jointing teaching profession	..	..	16.00	Stipends given	"	..	..	1300
	(iv) Improvement of pay scales by advance increments	..	..	8.00	Teachers to be benefited	"	..	..	1080
	(v) Short term training course of three months for science matriculates	..	..	2.00	Short-term course	"	..	..	0
	Improvement and expansion of teachers training facilities—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(i) In-service training	..	..	5.10	Refresher courses— (i) Teachers to be appointed in Colleges (ii) Teachers to be appointed as leave reserve in new Colleges	"	..	..	22
7.	Special scheme for expansion of cation in Border Area	..	..	35.00	Border area to be improved	"	..	..	N.F.
	TOTAL (b)	..	..	271.29	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL (B) Secondary	..	375.00	379.59	950.58	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3. Development of Research in Colleges									
4. Establishment of Centres for in-service training				5.00	Research to made	No.			4
				10.00	Centre established	"			1
				33.00					
				243.25					
				363.81					
				568.00					
D—OTHER EDUCATIONAL SCHEMES									
(a) CONTINUING SCHEME—									
1. Strengthening of District Social Education Organisation		1.35	0.81		District Social Education Officers apptd.	No.	4	5	
2. Production of Literature for neophytes adults		1.50	0.72	0.16	Award of prizes for good books	"	N.F.	N.A.	25
3. Library Services		10.00	3.09	30.32	Existing Libraries be improved	"	N.F.	N.A.	114
4. Adult Literacy Award of prizes to literacy teachers in Panchayat Samities.		6.00	4.81	10.00	Teachers to be awarded prizes	"	500	487	N.F.
5. Development of Audio-visual Education.		4.00	1.98	9.00	Audio-visual unit to be strengthened.	"	1	1	1
6. Expansion of NCC and ACO		22.00	59.54	71.24	(i) Infantry Coy.	"	3	10	5
					(ii) Independence Coys.	"	2	4	3
					(iii) E. M. E. Coy.	"	1	3	3
					(iv) Engg. Coy.	"	..	3	3
					(v) Sign. Coy.	"	..	2	1
					(vi) Art. Bty.	"	..	4	2
					(vii) Medical Coy.	"	..	3	3
					(viii) Armourd Coy.	"	..	5	3
					(ix) Girls Coys.	"	3	1	..
					(x) OTU	"	1	70	..
					(xi) NCC R Coys.	"	16	1	2
					(xii) Naval Wings	"	1	2	3
					(xiii) Air Wings	"	25	91	30
					(xiv) Army Troops Junior	"	..	..	..

7. Scouting and Guiding ..	4.00	3.25	8.00	Aid given to Bharat Scouts and Guides	No.	6	..	..
8. Rajasthan Sports Council ..	10.00	30.64	75.00	Aid given to Sports Council	..	12	..	..
9. Development of Physical Education College ..	3.15	4.30	8.12	(i) Additional in take capacity.	..	8	..	..
	..	..	..	(a) Diploma course	..	12	..	..
	..	..	..	(b) Certificate course	..	8	..	..
10. Sanskrit Education ..	6.00	6.75	14.00	(ii) Physical Education be strengthened	..	12500	..	..
	..	..	..	(i) Supplementation of staff in colleges.	..	..	..	..
	..	..	..	(ii) Supplementation of staff in Sanskrit Pathshalas.	..	23	..	..
	..	..	..	(iii) Hostels be opened	..	12	..	..
	..	..	..	(iv) Schools to be upgraded (Upadyaya colleges)	..	1	..	1
11. Schools for handicapped ..	10.00	0.10	14.00	New schools be opened ..	..	6	..	3
	..	..	..	(Shastri college)	..	..	..	..
12. Strengthening of Administrative set up. ..	5.00	13.78	28.30	Personnel appointed. ..	..	2	..	2
13. Archival schemes ..	3.00	3.30	7.00	Archival scheme be improved ..	..	N.F.	N.A.	N.A.
	..	..	..	..	..	N.F.	N.A.	N.F.
TOTAL (a) 85.00 135.17 269.14					..	..	..	..

(b) NEW SCHEMES —

1. ADULT LITERACY
(i) Award of prizes to Pan-chayats.

5.00 To be paid for purchase of books to 1000 Panchayat succeed ing in total eradication of illitracry @ 500 per Pan-chayat

No. 1000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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(ii) Cost of making 32 lakh adults' literature	64.00	Kerosene Oil @2/-per adult	3,20,000
(iii) Supply of suitable books for neoliterates	.. ..	.. ..	16.00	Neo-literates benefitted by books	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	N.F.
(iv) Publication of weekly newspapers	.. ..	.. ..	7.36	Personnel appointed paper published.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	N.F.
(v) Continuation education Centre.	.. ..	.. ..	15.00	Continuation Centres	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2000
(vi) Adult Schools	.. ..	.. ..	3.47	Adult Schools	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	26
(vii) Training camps and Seminars.	.. ..	.. ..	5.00	Seminars to be organised	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	N.F.
(viii) Strengthening of administrative set up. State Level.	.. ..	.. ..	2.70	Personnel appointed.	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	N.F.
(ix) Grant to Social Education Board.	.. ..	.. ..	7.50	Aid given	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	N.F.
(x) Development agencies of informal education.	.. ..	.. ..	1.00	Aid to Youth Club	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1000
TOTAL (b)	.. ..	.. ..	127.03						
TOTAL (D).	.. ..	85.00	135.17	396.17					

E—CULTURAL PROGRAMME
(a) CONTINUING SCHEMES

1. Sahitya Academy	.. ..	7.50	5.61	15.00	Aid is given	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
2. Lalit Kala Academy	.. ..	6.00	3.47	12.00	Aid is given	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

3. Sangeet Natak Academy	..	0.00	4.75	12.00	Aid to be given	..	..	..	..
4. Oriental Research Institute	..	4.50	0.70	5.86	Personnel to be appointed	..	N.F.	N.A.	N.F.
5. Archaeology and Museums	..	4.50	4.50	0.07	Museums to be improved.	..	N.F.	N.A.	N.F.
6. Completion of Tagore Theatre	..	..	12.45	1.00	Tagore theatre to be completed	..	N.F.	1	..
TOTAL (a)	..	28.50	37.53	52.53					

(b) NEW SCHEMES

1. School of arts	..	..	..	10.00	Strengthening of school of arts.	..	..	..	N.F.
TOTAL (E).	..	28.50	37.57	02.53					
Grand total (A to E)		1778.50	1702.98	3738.00					

24. TECHNICAL EDUCATION

A—CONTINUING SCHEMES—

1. Grant-in-aid to University of Jodhpur:—

(a) Development of MBM Engg. College, including Mining and 5 yrs. intrd. course	..	20.00			Intake	..	No. of stu. dents	115	105	Grant in-aid
(b) Expansion of MBM Engg. College, (75 seats) and Birla College of Engg., Pilani (40 seats)	..		24.53	9.00						
(c) Ltd. post-graduate course	..	7.50								
(d) Consolidation of existing schemes of MBM Engg. College, Jodhpur	..	..	..	15.00	Const. work	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
2.	Grant-in-aid to Malviya R. Engg. College, Jaipur ..	22.00	21.75	81.25	Intake	..	..	No. of students	250	120	130
3.	Grant-in-aid to Birla Inst. of Tech. and Sc., Pilani ..	5.00	6.61	13.75	Grant-in-aid	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Polytechnic Udaipur (General) ..	10.50	12.90	..	Dev. of Poly.	..	..	No.	1	1	..
5.	do. (Mining) ..	2.90	1.70	..	do.	..	..	No.	..	..	..
6.	Polytechnic, Ajmer ..	13.00	17.30	..	do.	..	..	No.	1	1	..
7.	(a) Poly. Jodhpur (Normal) (b) Poly. Jodhpur (Expansion) }	20.54	19.97	8.30	Intake	..	..	No.	..	60	..
8.	Polytechnic, Alwar ..	25.00	19.47	7.00	Dev. of Polytechnic	..	..	No.	1	1	..
9.	Polytechnic, Kota ..	25.00	21.97	10.00	Dev. of Polytechnic	..	..	No.	1	1	..
10.	Polytechnic, Bikaner ..	28.00	28.32	10.00	Intake	..	..	No.	120	120	..
11.	Expansion of Polytechnic, Ajmer and Kota ..	15.00	14.95	20.00	Intake (Addl.)	..	..	No.	120	240	..
12.	Expansion of Board and D.T.E. Raj., Jodhpur ..	45.00	3.63	5.28	Strengthening of staff	..	..	No.	..	..	..
13.	Scholarships (outside Central Plan)	10.00	9.95	15.00	Financial aid to students	..	..	No.	..	..	..
14.	Textile course at new Polytechnics, Jaipur ..	5.00	..	..	Intake	..	..	No. of students	30	..	..
15.	Establishment of two new Polytechnics at Jaipur and Bharatpur ..	42.00	3.00	35.50 30.00	Jaipur- Intake Bharatpur-Intake	..	..	..	300	300	300
16.	Consolidation of existing institutions and provision of services essential staff quarters, play grounds etc. ..	35.06	1.45	85.34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17.	Teachers Training Prog. Part-time coaches ..	4.00	0.20	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18.	Arts and Crafts Schools: ..	11.00	..	..	Schools benefitted	..	..	No.	1	..	..
	TOTAL 'A' ..	331.50	207.70	149.42	Degree Diploma	..	..	Seats	365	285	130
						..	..	Seats	570	420	300

B. NEW SCHEMES:

1. Expansion of 60 seats at Polytechnic, Udaipur	8.30	Intake (Addl.) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	60
2. Expansion of 120 seats each at Polytechnic, Alwar and Bikaner	42.00	Intake (Addl.) .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	240
3. Introduction of additional courses at existing 6 polytechnics	30.00	Addl. capacity to be created .. ..	.. ..	No. of students	180
4. Establishment of new Polytechnics	45.23	Intake capacity .. ..	.. ..	No. of students	240
5. Establishment of two new Polytechnics	25.00	Intake capacity .. ..	.. ..	No. of students	240
GRAND TOTAL (A & B)		Degree Seats	365	285	130
		Diploma Seats	570	420	1200

25. MODERN MEDICINE

I. HOSPITALS & DISPENSARIES (HEALTH UNITS)—

1. Establishment and Upgrading Divisional, District and other Hospitals	60.00	155.00	Additional beds	500	375	1000
2. Expansion of Teaching hospitals	25.00	155.00	Additional beds	300	267	1000
3. Opening of Dispensaries	40.00	13.33	Dispensaries	50	25	50
4. Buildings for new Dispensaries and repairs to old ones including staff quarters	12.00	4.70	(i) Const. of New Disp. Bldg.	N.F.	N.A.	45
			(ii) Repairs of Disp. Bldgs.	N.F.	N.A.	50
			(iii) Const. of Sanitary latrines	N.F.	N.A.	100
			(iv) Const. of staff qtrs.	N.F.	N.A.	18
			(v) Providing of Electricity fitting in present bldgs.	N.F.	N.A.	650
			(vi) Const. of modern dispensary buildings at S.D.O. Headquarters	N.F.	N.A.	11
5. Mental Health	6.00	1.09	Addl. beds	200	50	200
6. Mobile Surgical Units	10.00	9.81	Expansion	No. of units of 200 beds	1	1

NOTE.—The likely expenditure shown against scheme No. 15 & 17 is to be treated as advance action for Fourth Five Year Plan.

I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7. Primary Health Centres	..	100.00	76.60	50.00	P.H. Centres	..	83	83	..
8. Dental Education & Service	..	2.50	1.35	7.50	Clinics	..	5	3	7
TOTAL I		255.50	200.75	492.88					
II. CONTROL OF DISEASES—									
1. National Malaria Eradication Programme	..	175.00	395.83	175.00	Units	..	17	17	17
2. T.B. Clinics	..	40.00	3.48	..	Clinics	..	15	2	See changed pattern of the scheme -do. -do. -do. -do. -do. -do. -do. -do. -do. -do.
3. Isolation of advanced T.B. Cases	..	14.00	0.49	..	Additional Beds	..	200	..	..
4. Expansion of provincial T.B. Sanatorium, Bari (Udaipur)	..	13.00	3.12	..	Additional Beds	..	200	40	..
5. B.C.G. Vaccination	..	10.00	9.81	..	B.C.G. Vaccination	..	..	..	..
6. Trachoma Control Programme	..	3.00	£	..	Control Programme	..	..	..	..
7. Venereal Diseases Clinics	..	2.00	0.22	8.00	Clinics	..	2	..	10
8. Guinea Worm Control	..	15.00	..	16.10	(i) Area covered	..	..	..	6812
9. Control of Small Pox & Cholera	..	35.00	77.03	100.00	(ii) Population served	..	..	..	14.64
					(i) District covered	..	2	23	Main-tenance Phase
TOTAL II		307.00	489.78	299.10*	(ii) Population Served	..	No. in lakhs	1.39	..
					(iii) Primary Vaccination	..	No. in lakhs	2.13	..
					(iv) Re-Vaccination	..	No. in lakhs	1.13	..

I II. LABORATORY SERVICES—

1. Public Health Laboratories	..	..	..	..	(i) Laboratories Established	No.	5	2	11
2. Expansion of Central Public Health Laboratory	..	8.50	2.91	23.00	(ii) Laboratories Expanded..	No.	1	1	20

IV. MATERNITY AND CHILD WEL-
FARE CENTRES:

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres 15.00 6.91 16.20 Centres established Urban/Ru-
ral No. 30 20 20

V. FAMILY PLANNING:

Family Planning 20.00 8.75 8.00 Centres (i) Urban .. No. 25 ..
(ii) Rural .. No. 102 ..
(iii) Mobile .. No. 16 3

VI. MEDICAL EDUCATION AND
TRAINING:

1. (a) Expansion of S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur	40.00	14.93	(i) College established	..	No.	1	1	..
(b) Expansion of S. P. Medical College, Bikaner	51.00	76.89	(ii) Colleges expanded	..	No.	2	2	3
(c) Expansion of R.N.T. Medical College Udaipur	75.00	77.37	(iii) Intake Capacity. Jaipur Bikaner Udaipur	No. No. No.	No.	200 200 160	200 200 160	.. ..
(d) Expansion of New Medical College at Ajmer/Jodhpur	..	31.50	(iv) Outturn of candidates. Jaipur Bikaner Udaipur	No. No. No.	No.	417 123 ..	571 100 ..	496 450 318
(e) Expansion of Medical College, Bikaner, Udaipur, & Jaipur for Post-Graduate Studies	5.00	7.79	Post-Graduate Courses ..	..	No.	1	1	3
2. Raj. College of Nursing	10.00	4.54	5.00 (i) College ..	..	No.	1	1	..

£Provision under Centrally Sponsored scheme,

£See now schemes

*Medical Tuberculosis Control Programme--

(i) Upgrading of Clinics	..	..	Upgrading of T.B. Clinics	..	No.	..	..	11
(ii) Establishment of District T.B. Control Centres	..	..	Distt. T.B. Control Centres	..	No.	..	..	12
(iii) Establishment of Mobile X-Ray Units	77.00	18.20	Establishment of Mobile X-Ray Units	..	No.	..	..	5
(iv) Providing of T.B. Beds	..	..	Providing of T.B. beds (Addl. beds)	..	No.	..	..	300

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					(ii) Intake capacity (iii) Out-turn of Candidates	No.	20	20	20
TRAINING PROGRAMMES									
3.	Training of Dais	4.00	3.49	28.20	Centres	No.	40	40	33000
4.	Training of Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives	15.00	16.56	23.00	Candidates to be trained	No.	1000	807	
					Centres	No.	8	8	
					Intake Capacity	No.	240	240	
					Trainees passed	No.	750	291	720
5.	Integration of Public Health with Basic Course of Nursing	4.00	4.36	4.00	Centres	No.	2	2	
					Intake Capacity	No.	24	24	
					Trainees passed	No.	100	35	100
6.	In Service Training of doctors	1.00	0.33	1.00	Doctors to be trained	No.	4	4	30
7.	General Nursing (Male)	3.00	3.07	2.00	Centres	No.			
8.	General Nursing and Midwifery (Female)	7.00	11.94	15.00	Intake Capacity	No.	200	207	850
					Trainees to be passed	No.	850	700	
					Centres	No.	4	4	
9.	Training of Auxiliary Health Workers	7.00	9.62	7.00	Intake Capacity	No.	200	200	485
					Trainees to be passed	No.	300	59	
					Centres	No.	1	1	
					Intake Capacity	No.	100	100	59 (Addl.)
10.	Training of—				Trainees to be passed	No.	360	194	300
	(a) Sanitary Inspectors				(a) 1. Centres	No.	(1)	(1)	(1)
					2. Intake Capacity	No.	50	50	
					3. Candidates to be trained	No.	215	191	215
	(b) Lady Health Visitors				(b) 1. Centro	No.	(1)	(1)	(2)
					2. Intake Capacity	No.	60	60	
					3. Candidates to be trained	No.	125	145	235
	(c) T.B. Health Visitors				(c) 1. Centro	No.	1	1	
					2. Intake Capacity	No.	30	30	
					3. Candidates to be trained	No.	75	23	30
	(d) T.B. Social Workers				(d) 1. Centro	No.	1		
					2. Intake Capacity	No.	50		
					3. Candidates to be trained	No.	50		
	(e) Radiographers				(e) 1. Centres	No.	1(1)	1(1)	(2)
					2. Intake Capacity	No.	20	20	

(f) Laboratory Technicians .. .. .	..	..	3. Candidates to be trained			No.	No.	No.
			(f) 1. Centres	2. Intake Capacity	3. Candidates to be trained..			
11. (a) Health Education Bureau ..	5.00	1.22	10.00	..	..	50	45	50
(b) Health Education Units ..	4.00	..	..	..	..	50	..	50
TOTAL VI ..	205.00	208.97	400.20	..	..	200	..	200

VII. SYSTEM OTHER THAN MODERN	..	2.00†	1.83	5.00	Centres	..	..	No.
Yogic Centres .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
VIII. MISCELLANEOUS SCHEMES—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. School Health Services ..	4.00	1.94	10.00	Units	..	..	..	5
2. Staff for Implementation ..	7.00	5.88	10.00	Additional Staff	..	N.F.	N.A.	N.F.
3. Vital Statistics	3.00	0.44	10.00	Additional Staff	..	N.F.	N.A.	N.F.
TOTAL VIII	14.00	8.26	30.00	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL 'A'	825.00	1054.11	1376.38	..	..	..	..	..

B. NEW SCHEMES	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
I HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES AND HEALTH UNITS.	..	..	10.20	Units	..	..	..	9
(i) Mobile Health Units ..	..	..	..	Beds	..	..	..	200
(ii) Cancer Wing in Teaching Hospitals.	..	..	14.00	Institutions getting	..	..	..	100
(iii) Grant-in-aid/Subsidy etc. Schemes ..	..	..	10.00	Grant/Subsidy	..	..	..	..
TOTAL I .. .. .	..	..	34.20	..	..	..	..	..

† Provided under Ayurved Sector.
 †† Includes Rs. 7.48 as lump sum provision, Rs. 58.47 lakhs as adjustment in A.G., office and Rs. 44.30 lakhs as expenditure under advance action for Fourth Plan.

2	Training of Conjurders/Nurses	3-70	3-50	7-00	(1) Trainees (2) Centre Building (3) Building for Hostel	.. .. ..	600	1000 1 1
3	Opera. Upgrading and consolidation of Ayurvedic/Unani Homoeopathy and Naturopathy Institutes	..	20-50	32-30	92-00	(1) New Diaps. 'C' Class (2) Upgradation into 'B' and 'A' Class (3) Beds (4) Estt. of 5 Children Welfare Homoeopathic Centres (5) Opening of 25 Homoeopathy Disps. (6) Upgradation of one 'B' class Homoeopathy Disp. into 'A' Class with 15 to 25 beds	325 20	750 60 'B' 9 'A' 600 5 25
4	Estt. of Ayurved and Yoga centres	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
		5-10	40-20	114-00				

5	Upgradation of Govt. Ayurvedic Dispensary	6-10	6-80	16-6	1 Estt. of new Pharmacia	No.	..	3
6	Upgradation of Govt. Ayurvedic Dispensary	3-50	4-07	5-50	1 Estt. of Offices of Dy. Director 2 Estt. of Offices of Ayurvedic Inspectores 3 Apptt. of Adml. staff for strengthening the existing Inspectores 4 Apptt. of other staff at Headquarters	No. No. No. No. No.	.. .. 3 N.F. N.F.	3 3 2 N.F. N.F.
		2-50	1-54	10-50	1 Buildings to be constructed	No.	20	750
		70-00	52-81	145-70				

Grand total for Projected Expenditure
for the year 1970-71
for the Government of Madhya Pradesh

B—New Schemes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Opening of new Ayurvedic Colleges	..	..	14-30	(1) Opening of new Ayurvedic College	No.	..	..	1
					(2) Buldg. for College ..	No.	..	..	1
					(3) Beds	No.	..	..	100
					(4) Buldg. for Hostel.. ..	No.	—	..	1
					(5) Cottage Wards	No.	..	..	10
2.	Grant-in-aid to Educational/Medical Institutions and Jangham Aushdhayyas .. .. .	..	..	5-00	(1) Institutions (2) Jangham Disp.	No. No.	.. ..	.. ..	N. F. N. F.
4.	Refresher Course for Vaidyas .. .. .	..	..	5-00	(1) Trainees	No.	—	..	600
	Establishment of Jangham Aushdhayyas .. .. .	..	..	2-00	(1) Jangham Aushdhayyas to be opened	No.	..	..	5
	Establishment of Panch-Karam Centres .. .. .	..	..	2-00	(1) Panch-Karam Centres to be opened.	No.	..	..	5
6.	Establishment of Naturopathy Centres .. .. .	..	..	1-00	(1) Naturopathy Centres to be opened.	No.	..	..	5
TOTAL 'B'		..	..	29.30					
GRAND TOTAL		..	70-00	53-81	175-00				

27. URBAN WATER SUPPLY

(A) CONTINUING SCHEMES

		190.00	192.35	200.00	Scheme Completed	No.	52	52	..
1.	Schemes completed over from 2nd/3rd to 3rd/4th Plan								
2.	New Schemes sanctioned during 3rd Plan	75.00	177.40		-do-	-do-	10	20	27
3.	Adjusted Budget Schemes	150.00	57.47	..	-do-	-do-	3	3	..
4.	Drainage Scheme	75.00	4.97	..	-do-	-do-	..	..	..
5.	Staff and Reg. of Staff	0.00	16.15	42.00	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Tools and Plants	4.00	3.76	—	..	..	..	..	..
Total (A)		400.00	452.10	212.00					

(B) NEW SCHEMES

1	New Urban Water Supply Schemes to be sanctioned during the 4th Plan	..	..	90.00	Schemes to be Completed	No.	—	—	35
2	Re-organisation of Old Schemes—								
(a)	Adjusted Schemes including const. of New Schemes	..	..	475.00	Work to start	No.	—	—	1
(b)	Unadjusted Schemes	..	..	200.00	-do-	No.	—	—	1
(c)	Other Schemes	..	..	100.00	-do-	No.	—	—	0
3	Public Welfare	..	..	3.00	..	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4	Emergency Units and Workshop	..	..	20.00	(i) Emergency unit (ii) Workshop	No. No.	—	—	6
5	Comprehensive Sewerage	..	..	245.00	Scheme	No.	—	—	7
6	Surface Drainage Scheme	..	..	50.00	Work to be taken up Scheme to be completed	No. No.	—	—	10
	TOTAL (B)	..	..	1182.00					20
	GRAND TOTAL (A & B)	500.00	452.10	1125.00					

28. RURAL WATER SUPPLY

(A) CONTINUING SCHEMES:

1	Construction of new wells, repairs of old Wells and conversion of step wells into sanitation wells ..	100.00	53.97	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Piped Schemes carried over from 2nd Plan/3rd Plan/ to 4th Plan ..	30.00	13.31	155.00	Schemes completed	No.	22	100	75
3	Piped Schemes sanctioned during 3rd Plan ..	25.00	110.89	or	..	..	..	..	..
4	Survey and Investigation of Projects ..	20.00	2.25	16.00	..	..	..	..	..
5	Estt. and Trg. of Staff ..	20.00	25.56	40.00	..	..	..	..	..
6	Tools and Plants..	..	5.00	2.00	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL (A)	200.00	238.98	217.00					

(B) NEW SCHEMES:

1	Development and completion of tube-wells in scarcity areas	..	..	300.00	Tube-well,	No.	..	..	250
2	Development of Loonkaransar areas ..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
3	Eradication of Guinea worm disease in hilly areas ..	..	..	43.00	..	..	..	..	..

New piped schemes:

(a) In villages where population is more than 2,500	..	300.00	Schemes	No	160
(b) Regional Schemes	..	100.00	"	"	N.F.
(c) Fixing of pumping set in border areas	..	5.00	Pumping installation sets	No.	25
(d) Small Tube-wells	..	25.00	Tube wells Hand Pump Construction.	No.	4000
5 Mobile Workshop and Investigation Units	..	3.00	Mobile workshop/Investigation Units	No.	12
6 Erection of Wind-Mills	..	25.00	Wind Mill	No.	250
7 Supply of Water from Urban Areas to Rural Areas	..	10.00	..	..	N.F.
8 Extension and replacement of piped schemes	..	25.00	..	..	..
9 Desalinisation Units	..	20.00	..	..	..
TOTAL (B)	..	983.00	..	..	..
TOTAL (A+B)	200.00	238.98	1,200.00	..	..

29. HOUSING

1 Low Income Group Housing	215-00	95-40	270-00	Houses Constructed	..	No.	3480	2492	4730
2 Slum Clearance	10-00	2-52	40-00	"	..	No.	1200	219	4000
3 Subsidised Industrial Housing	70-00	48-24	150-00	"	..	No.	2804	2238	4800
4 Rural Housing	125-00	36-00	150-00	"	..	No.	9350	5500	9800
TOTAL	420-00	182-16	610-00	"	..	No.]	16,804	10,449	23,330

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1 2

30. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES

A. SCHEMES FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED TRIBES AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED AREA:

I. Education:

(a) Continuing Schemes—

	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(i) Scholarships	25-00	11-13	35-00	Scholarships to students	No.	100000	53144	140000
(ii) Establishment of rented hostels	15-00	12-34	45-25	Hostels	"	20	16	35
(iii) Construction of hostel buildings	15-02	2-47	18-75	Buildings	"	30	3	25
(iv) Aid to Voluntary Agencies	35-00	20-78	33-00	"	No.	"	"	"
(v) Ashram Schools	10-00	2-92	"	Schools	"	10	4	"

TOTAL (a)

100-00 49-64 132-00

(b) New Schemes

TOTAL I.

100-00 49-64 132-00

II. Economic Uplift

(a) Continuing Schemes:

(i) Construction of tanks & Dams	40-50	31-04	40-00	Tanks & Dams..	"	160	216	160
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(ii) Subsidy for irrigation wells & Persian wheels including deepening of wells.	10.50	7.80	10.00	Wells	No.	1050	828	1000
(iii) Subsidy for agricultural implements and purchase of pair of bullocks.	13.00	1.00	18.00	Aid to families	No.	2000	294	3000
(iv) Cottage Industries (Subsidy to individuals and co-operatives for the development of Cottage Industries).	6.00	0.60	8.00	Aid to individuals and co-operatives.	No.	600	44	800
(v) Settlement on land or Cottage Industries, and other vocation.	15.00	7.80	45.00	Families to be settled	No.	1445	1032	3743
TOTAL (a)	85.00	48.33	130.00					
(b) New Schemes:								
(i) Subsidy for soil conservation including counter-bunding, gully, ploughing, and terracing.	..	..	5.00	—	No.	..	..	..
(ii) Development of Horticulture (subsidy for supply of plants, seeds, manures, fertilizers, insecticides and plant protection equipments. . .)	..	..	6.50	Aid to Families	No.	..	..	260
(iii) Development of Animal Husbandry, Poultry, Piggery (supply of veterinary services for the protection and development of staff).	..	..	10.25	Aid to Families	No.	..	..	2050

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(iv) Cottage Industries (Pilot Project for survey, study, piloting and organising consumer goods, individual processing industries, handicrafts and art pieces of tribes.	..	..	3-00	Project.	No.	..	..	1
	(v) Pilot Project for relief from indebtedness.	..	..	15-25		..	..	..	..
	(vi) Scheduled Tribes Cooperatives Finance and Development Corporation ..	..	..	10-00	Corporation,	No.	..	..	1
	TOTAL (b) ..	..	..	50-00					
	TOTAL II ..	85-00	48-33	180-00					

III. Health Housing and Other Schemes.

(a) Continuing Schemes:

- (i) Subsidy for drinking water wells and construction of step wells into draw wells ..
- (ii) Legal aid ..
- (iii) Roads ..
- (iv) Planning, Statistical & Coordination Cell ..
- (v) Lumpsum provision for the implementation of Debhar Bhai Commission Report ..

	10-00	5-28	12-00	Wells.	No.	500	640	600
	1-00	0-14	2-00		Mileage	70	12	150
	7-00	1-28	15-00	Construction of Roads and Culverts				
	5-00	3-01	5-00	Cell.	No.	1	1	(1)
	10-00	..	..		..	..	..	..

TOTAL (a) .. 33-00 9-71 34-00

4b) New Schemes

(i) Medical facilities:—

	No.	Dispensaries	No.
1. Peripatetic Dispensary & mobile health unit with preventive sections attached with propaganda units.	..	3.00	2
2. Supply of medical chest to Schools/Panchayats, V.L. Ws. etc. and arrangements for refilling them.	..	2.00	..

Total (i)	..	5.00	..

(ii) Strengthening of administration and publicity machinery

Total (b)	..	12.00
Total III	33.00	9.71 47.00
Total A (S.T.)	218.00	107.68 359.00

B. SCHEME FOR THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES

I. Education

(a) Continuing Schemes

(i) Scholarships	25.00	18.18	42.00	No.	100000	00457	108000
(ii) Establishment of 'Rented Hostels.	12.00	11.74	76.25	"	16	15	75
(iii) Construction of Hostel Buildings.	..	0.50	18.75	No.	..	1	25
(iv) Aid to voluntary Agencies	15.00	15.03	30.00				
Total (a)	..	52.00	46.45				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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(b) New Schemes.

TOTAL I.	52.00	45.45	167.00
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II. Economic Uplift

(a) Continuing Schemes.

						No.			
(i) Settlement on land or Cottage Industries and other vocations.	15.00	9.09	35.00	Families to be settled		1445	987	2775	
(ii) Subsidy for agricultural implements and purchase of pair of bullocks.	4.00	0.50		Aid to families		800	150		
(iii). Cottage Industries (Subsidy to individuals and co-operatives for the development of Cottage Industries).	6.00	1.50	10.00	Aid to individuals & co-operatives.		600	129	1600	

TOTAL (a)	25.00	11.09	35.00
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(b) New Schemes

TOTAL II.	25.00	11.09	35.00
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III. Health, Housing & Other Schemes:

(a) CONTINUING SCHEMES.

(i) Propaganda & Publicity	1.00	0.75	2.00						
(ii) L-gaid	1.00	0.17	2.00						
(iii) Subsidy for drinking water wells.	5.00	4.90	10.00	Wells					
					No.	250	317		500

Total (a) ..

7.00 5.82 14.00

(b) NEW SCHEMES

Total III .. 7.00 5.82 14.00

Total B. (S. C.) .. 84.00 62.36 210.00

-O. SCHEME FOR THE WELFARE OF OTHER

BACKWARD CLASSES & NOMADIC TRIBES.

I. Education.

(a) CONTINUING SCHEMES

- (i) Scholarships for Nomadic Tribes.
- (ii) Aid to Voluntary Agencies.
- (iii) Peripatetic Schools/Hostels for Nomadic Tribes.

	Scholarships to students	No.			
1.00	0.22	5.00			
2.00	0.70	3.00			
1.00	0.75	7.45	Schools/Hostels.		

4,000 380 20,000
.. 4 .. 2 .. 8

Total (a) ..

4.00 1.67 15.45

(b) NEW SCHEMES.

Scholarships to economically backward classes

	Scholarships to students	No.			
..	..	20.00			
..	..	20.00			

.. No. .. 80,000

Total (b)

.. .. 20.00

Total I ..

4.00 1.67 35.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. OTHER SCHEMES:—									
(a) Continuing Schemes—									
	(i) Cottage Industries (Blacksmithy-cum-production workshop for Nomadic Tribes)	4.00	..	1.55	Workshop	1..	1	..	1
	(ii) Rehabilitation of Nomadic Tribes	10.00	2.94	11.00	Families to be rehabilitated	..	719	232	734
	(iii) Housing for Nomadic Tribes	5.00	0.73	..	Houses	..	666	98	..
	TOTAL (a)	19.00	3.67	12.55			..	..	..
(b) New Schemes—									
	Cottage Industries (subsidy to individuals & co-operatives for the development of Cottage Industries)	..	..	2.00	Aid to individuals & Co-operatives	..	..	..	200
	TOTAL II	19.00	3.67	14.55					
	TOTAL C (O.B.C.)	23.00	5.34	50.00					
	GRAND TOTAL (A to C)	325.00	175.38	625.00					

81 SOCIAL WELFARE

I. CHILD WELFARE—

(a) Continuing Schemes

Foundling Home .. 4.00

Home .. 4.00

Centres .. 25.00

(i) Family & Child Welfare Centres in Panchayats .. 25.00

(ii) Balwadies in urban areas .. 25.00

(i) Balwadies run by the Department.. ..

(b) New Schemes—

Foundling Home .. 4.00

Home .. 4.00

Centres .. 25.00

(i) Family & Child Welfare Centres in Panchayats .. 25.00

(ii) Balwadies in urban areas .. 25.00

(i) Balwadies run by the Department.. ..

	(ii) Grant-in-aid to be given to private Balmadies for building etc.				No.			
(iii) Production of Child literature and Establishment of Child library .. ..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	50
(iv) Integrated Child Welfare Projects .. ..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	5
(v) Foster-care & Adoption Services .. ..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..
(vi) Orphanage Establishment of new and strengthening existing ones .. ..	..	..	10.74	..	..	..	..	3
(vii) Day Centre for Children of working mothers .. ..	..	..	1.46	..	..	..	..	2
(viii) Recreation Centres .. ..	..	..	15.00	..	..	..	..	25
(ix) Holiday Camp & excursions .. ..	..	..	10.00	..	..	..	..	8000
Total (b) .. ..	..	..	114.20	..	..	..	..	..
Total (I)	4.00	..	118.20	..	..	..	..	..
II. WOMEN WELFARE:								
(a) Continuing Scheme.								
Welfare Extension Projects ..	7.34	7.42	10.00	Projects ..	..	..	20	20 (a)
(b) New Schemes—								
(i) Hostel for working women	..	..	6.75	Hostel ..	..	..	..	3
(ii) Home for widows, destitutes and deserted women with attached Industrial Units..	..	..	6.75	Home ..	..	..	..	1
(iii) (a) Assistance for training in Crafts and skill Centre for training women in crafts and small scale industries .. ..	..	..	3.00	Centres ..	..	..	..	10
(b) Stipend for training in various trades and skills	..	..	2.00	Stipend to be awarded	..	..	..	415
Total (iii) .. ..	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(iv) Condensed courses	..	..	15.00	(i) Centres (ii) Stipend for the inmates	.. No. .. No.	..	..	140 800
	(v) Socio-economic Projects finishing marketing of Small Industrial Units	..	..	3.50	Units	.. No. ..	..	..	5
	TOTAL (b)	..	..	37.00	..	..	..	..	..
	TOTAL II	7.34	7.42	47.00	..	..	..	..	..
III. WELFARE OF PHYSICALLY & MENTALLY HANDICAPPED AND OF THE AGED & INFIRM:—									
(a) CONTINUING SCHEMES--									
	(i) School for Blind with hostel (Establishment of new scheme & strengthening of existing)	3.16	1.14	3.00	School	.. No. ..	2..	1	1
	(ii) Training Centre for adult blinds	1.00	..	..	Centres	.. No. ..	1	..	..
	(iii) School for Deaf and Dumb with hostel	2.79	0.05	3.00	School	.. No. ..	1	..	1
	(iv) Training Centre for Deaf & Dumb	1.00	..	..	Centre	.. No. ..	1	..	..
	(v) Training-cum-production Centre for persons suffering from Orthopaedically & other physically handicapped with hostel	2.50	0.27	6.00	Centres	.. No. ..	1..	..	2
	(vi) Stipend to the physically and mentally handicapped	0.51	0.21	1.50	Stipends	.. No. ..	51	N.A.	450

(vi) Home & Infirmaryes for un-
attached aged and infirm ..

2.00 0.63 15.00 Home 1 0

TOTAL (a) 12.96 2.30 28.50

(b) NEW SCHEMES—

(i) Home for blind with training-
cum-production centre ..

.. .. 5.00 Home 2

(ii) Barillo Library ..

.. .. 1.00 Library 1

(iii) Special Training Centre for
severely crippled ..

.. .. 2.50 Centre 1

(iv) Special School for mentally
retarded and handicapped..

.. .. 3.00 School 1

(v) Assistance to Voluntary
Agencies ..

.. .. 3.00 1

(vi) Relief & Assistance to handi-
capped including aged and

.. .. 202.00

infirm (Old Age Pension) ..

.. .. 1.00 Projects 1

(vii) Home workers programme ..

..

TOTAL (b) 217.50

TOTAL III .. 12.96 2.30 246.00

IV. SOCIAL DEFENCE:

State share only—

(a) CONTINUING SCHEMES

(i) Certified School ..

1.50 .. 3.50 School 3

(ii) Remand Home ..

3.92 15

(iii) Probation Services ..

6.08 4.76 14.00 (i) Probation Officers 18

(iv) Beggars Home-cum-workshop

3.50 232

(v) Rescue Home ..

2.40 18

(vi) After-care Home for men dis-
charged from correctional

..

TOTAL (a) .. 21.40 6.14 17.50

1

B NEW SCHEME—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(i) Probation Home	6.00	Home	..	..	No.	..	..	1
(ii) Financial Assistance to probationers	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Observation Home	4.50	Home	..	..	No.	..	..	8
(iv) Special School for delinquent children
(v) Work Home for beggars	3.50	School	..	..	No.	..	..	1
(vi) Special Home for beggars	7.00	Home	..	..	No.	..	..	1
(vii) Grant-in-aid to Certified Home for beggars	2.50	Home	..	..	No.	..	..	1
(viii) Protective Home for Rescued Women	1.50	Home	..	..	No.	..	..	1
(ix) Home for Young Girls of Prostitutes with a children Home	5.50	Home	..	..	No.	..	..	1
(x) Welfare of Prison Services	3.50	Home	..	..	No.	..	..	1
(xi) Expansion in existing after-care Home and provision for Training-cum-production Centres in Homes	1.00	Officers	..	..	No.	..	..	4
(xii) Assistance to Ex-prisoners for rehabilitation	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(xiii) Assistance to families of prisoners	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL (b)	44.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL IV	21.40	0.14	61.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Deduct moiety of expenditure payable by Government of India during Fourth Plan @ 50% ..

NET TOTAL IV	10.70	3.07	30.80
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V. WELFARE OF PAWMENT DWELLERS—

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES				
B. NEW SCHEMES				
Night Shelters or Rain Baseras	3.00	Shelters/Baseras ..
				No. ..
				3
Total V ..				
	..	..	3.00	

VI. WELFARE OF NON-STUDENT YOUTH—

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES				
B. NEW SCHEMES				
Vocational Centres ..	..	..	10.00	Centres
				No. ..
				5

Total VI ..

VII. ADMINISTRATION, TRAINING AND RESEARCH—

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES				
B. NEW SCHEMES				
	..	3.00	0.81	15.00

Total VII ..

VIII. Misc. INCLUDING GRANT-IN-AID TO VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS AND LUMP SUM PROVISION FOR MEASURES NOT COVERED IN THIS PLAN INCLUDING LEGAL ASSISTANCE AND PUBLICITY (CONTINUING SCHEMES)

2.00	2.06	5.00
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GRAND TOTAL .. 40.00 16.26 475.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE									
(1) Labour welfare & Administration									
1. Re-organisation of Labour Welfare Centres	4.31	2.34	1.20	Staff	..	No.	..	..	45
2. Opening of New Labour Welfare Recreation Centres	0.77	0.52	2.00	Centre	..	..	5	2	6
3. Construction of Labour Centre buildings	4.00	1.73	4.00	Building.	..	..	5	2	3
4. Schemes for Strengthening of Administrative Conciliation and Inspectorate Machinery in the regions and Headquarters etc.	2.91*	2.28	5.00	Staff	..	..	..	..	30
5. Audio Visual and Publication Units.	1.99†	0.13	1.00	(i) Staff (ii) Projector	..	..	1	..	9
6. Setting up of a Labour Research Unit	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Workers' Holiday Home	..	0.85	..	1.00: Homes/cottages	..	..	1	..	20
8. Bharat Darshan Yatra	..	0.17	..	0.30 Yatra	..	..	2	..	3
TOTAL (A)		15.00	6.00	15.00					
B. NEW SCHEMES									
1. Grant-in-aid or to the Unions for opening of Welfare Centres	..	..	..	0.42	Aid to Unions	..	..	..	20
2. Stipends for students of working Classes	..	..	..	0.60	Stipends	..	..	..	100
3. Legal Advisory Service	..	..	..	0.36	Advisors	..	..	..	6
4. Assistance under Worker Education Scheme	..	..	..	0.25	Classes	..	..	..	125

5. Scheme for Rehabilitation of disabled workmen	..	..	1.00	Disabled Workmen	..	..	100
6. Adm. of Industrial Housing Scheme	..	..	1.00	Staff	..	..	15
7. Strengthening of the Factories Inspectorate	..	..	5.00	Inspectorate and Staff	..	..	10
8. Scheme for State Safety awards	..	..	0.08	Awards	..	..	15
9. Scheme of Occupational Health Survey of Industrial Workers	..	..	1.89	Laboratory	..	..	1
10. Personnel Management Advisory Service.	..	..	0.25	Seminars	..	..	5
11. Staff Training Scheme	..	..	0.25	Staff	..	..	4
TOTAL (B)	..	..	11.00				
TOTAL (I)	..	15.00	6.00				

II. Manpower and Employment:

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES

I. Extension of Employment Service	3.20	0.70	4.60	(a) Opening of new E. Exchanges (b) University E. Bureau (c) Emp. Information and Assistance Bureaux	No.	8 1 25	8 2 23
II. Collection of Employment Market Information.	0.84	0.23	0.85	Coverage of Districts, for Intensive study	..	8	8

*These schemes were under the name of Divisional Administration and Minimum Wages Machinery in the 3rd Plan.

†The schemes were under the name of Labour Investigation and Research and Mobile Cinema Van in the 3rd Plan.

	(ix) Specialists Treatment for Venereal Diseases			(ix) Follow up treatment to T.B. Patients.			(xi) Preventive Measures and Health Education.		
	No.			No.			No.		
IV. Craftsman Training.									
A. CONTINUING SCHEME									
1. Craftsman Training Scheme	73.32	57.20	68.38	Intake Capacity	..	..	3800	4168	5148
2. Apprenticeship Training Scheme	2.69	0.92	2.70	"	"	"	200	150	650
3. Evening Classes	..	0.30	..	"	"	"	..	..	..
4. Directorate	..	1.69	1.80	"	"	"	..	..	..
5. Consolidation and improvement of existing I.T.I.'s	..	..	6.00	"	"	"	..	..	..
Total (A)	78.00	59.92	79.88						
B. NEW SCHEMES									
1. Craftsman Training Scheme Opening of new I.T.I.'s.	..	..	89.72	Intake Capacity	..	..	..	..	1720
2. Re-organisation of Cluster type Training Centres	..	..	8.90				..	..	500
3. Starting of Vocational Training Centres for men and women	..	..	9.50				..	..	500
4. Consolidation of new I.T.I.'S	..	..	2.00				..	..	..
Total (B)	..	..	110.12						
Total IV (A & B)	78.00	59.9	190.00						
GRAND TOTAL (i to iv)	100.00	68.77	242.00						

83 STATISTICS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A. CONTINUING SCHEMES									
1.	Strengthening of Directorate for over-all Planning needs (including State Income, Financial Statistics and Demography)	4.10	4.32	..	..	..	..	..	..
2.	Setting up of the District Statistical Offices	9.80	2.90	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Training of Statistical personnel..	0.30	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Sample Surveys in collaboration with N.S.S. and ad hoc surveys for State Income Estimates	4.05	4.43	..	..	..	..	..	..
5.	Mechanical Tabulation Unit	6.75	4.98	..	..	..	..	..	..
6.	Economic and Industrial Survey	5.00	8.34	..	..	..	..	..	..
7.	Sales Tax Survey	..	0.59	..	..	..	..	..	..
8.	Vital Statistics:—								
	(i) Strengthening of Vital Statistics organisation at State Headquarters.								

Staff Schemes

(a) Setting up of Mechanical Tabulation Unit ..	0.09	..
(b) Strengthening of Direc- torate for improvement of Vital Statistics ..	0.15	..
(iii) Strengthening of Statistical Units in Municipalities ..	0.06	..
(iii) Model Registration in Rural Health Centres ..	0.06	..
(iv) Sample Registration of birth and deaths ..	0.39	..
(v) 1% Sample Census of births and deaths ..	..	..
(vi) Study of impact of plan pro- gramme on levels of consump- tion etc. ..	1.00	..

B--NEW SCHEMES

1. Scheme of Agricultural and Irrigation Statistics. ..	..	9.00
2. Vital Statistics and Demography ..	..	7.50
3. Statistical Audit.. ..	..	1.50
4. Strengthening of the District and Regional Statistical set-up ..	..	11.00

Staff Schemes

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
32. LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE									
(I) Labour welfare & Administration									
1. Re-organisation of Labour Welfare Centres	4.31	2.34	1.20	Staff	..	..	..	..	46
2. Opening of New Labour Welfare Recreation Centres	0.77	0.52	2.00	Centre	..	..	3	2	8
3. Construction of Labour Centre buildings	4.00	1.73	4.00	Building.	..	..	6	2	3
4. Schemes for Strengthening of Administrative Conciliation and Inspectorate Machinery in the regions and Headquarters etc.	2.01*	2.28	5.00	Staff	..	..	..	..	20
5. Audio Visual and Publication Units.	1.99†	0.13	1.00	(i) Staff (ii) Projector	..	..	..	..	3
6. Setting up of a Labour Research Unit	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Workers' Holiday Home	..	0.85	..	1.00	Homes/cottages	..	1	..	20
8. Bharat Darshan Yatra	..	0.17	..	0.30	Yatra	..	3	..	3
Total (A)		15.00	6.00	15.00					
B. NEW SCHEMES									
1. Grant-in-aid or to the Unions for opening of Welfare Centres	..	..	..	0.42	Aid to Unions	..	..	..	36
2. Stipends for students of working Classes	..	..	..	0.50	Stipends	..	..	..	100
3. Legal Advisory Service	..	..	..	0.36	Advisers	..	..	..	6
4. Assistance under Worker Education Scheme	..	..	..	0.25	Classes	..	..	..	125

(a) Setting up of Mechanical Tabulation Unit ..			0.09	..
(b) Strengthening of Directorate for improvement of Vital Statistics ..			0.15	..
(ii) Strengthening of Statistical Units in Municipalities ..			0.06	..
(iii) Model Registration in Rural Health Centres ..			0.06	..
(iv) Sample Registration of birth and deaths, ..			0.30	..
(v) 1% Sample Census of births and deaths, ..			..	..
(vi) Study of impact of plan programmes on levels of consumption etc. ..			1.00	..
B--New Schemes				
1. Scheme of Agricultural and Irrigation Statistics, ..			..	9.00
2. Vital Statistics and Demography ..			..	7.50
3. Statistical Audit, ..			..	1.50
4. Strengthening of the District and Regional Statistical set-up ..			..	11.00

Staff Schemes

Staff schemes

5.	Sample Surveys	..	..	..	6.00
6.	Tertiary Sector Statistics	..	..	..	1.00
7.	Public Finance Statistics and Research Studies.	..	..	..	3.00
8.	Impact of plan programmes and Regional indicators studies	..	..	..	3.00
9.	Employment, un-employment and under employment studies.	..	..	..	0.50
10.	Mechanical Tabulation Unit	..	..	..	6.75
11.	Printing Unit	..	..	..	1.25
12.	Strengthening the Hqrs. Organisation and Administration to meet overall planning and administrative needs.	..	..	..	4.50
	TOTAL	..	30.00	27.72	55.00

34. INFORMATION AND PUBLICITY

A. CONTINUING SCHEMES

1.	Urban Publicity	8.00	6.25	10.89	(i) Urban A.P.R.Os. (ii) Urban Information Centres (iii) Additional Film Screening (iv) Microphone Stations (v) Strengthening of Information Centres. (vi) Metropolitan Information Centre.	No.	6	5	8	5	..
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2. Departmental publicity	2.00	1.50	Departmental Publicity Unit	No.	6	1.
3. Documentary Film	8.48	0.80	(i) One Reel Documentary Films. (ii) Documentary Film Production Unit. (iii) Purchase of films	"	17	..
4. Exhibitions	11.60	4.95	(i) Mobile Exhibition Unit (ii) Introduction Unit (iii) Field Unit (iv) Administrative Unit including provision for organising Exhibitions and Buildings (Store) (v) Permanent Exhibition at Jaipur	"	3 1 1 1	.. 1 N.F. ..
5. Information Centre	12.00	3.04	(i) Strengthening of Jaipur Inf. Centre (ii) Dlett, Inf. Centres including Mt. Abu and Bawar in IV F. Y. P. (iii) Administration Unit at H.Q. (iv) Expansion of Ajmer Inf. Centre	"	1 1 21 1	.. .. 11 (E)
6. Field Publicity Unit	3.42	0.66	(i) Workshop at H. Q. (ii) Administration Unit (iii) Rural Publicity Organisers (iv) Regional Publicity Offices	"	1 3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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7. Pictorial Publicity	3.90	1.09	5.00	Pictorial Publicity Unit (coloured photography)	No.	1	
8. News Publicity	4.50	1.57	1.00	(i) Strengthening of H. Q. (Double Shifts) (ii) Teleprinter Circuits .. (iii) Ebonide Blocks (iv) Strengthening of News Division	No. No. No. No.	1 8	1 2	(E) N.F. 1	
9. Research & Reference	1.23	0.59	0.50	Research & Reference Wing	No.	1	1	(E)	
10. Songs & Drama	1.55	0.59	5.00	Songs & Drama Units	No.	1	1	2	
11. Publications	6.00	2.11	7.42	(i) Weekly Paper (ii) Pamphlets (iii) Folders (iv) Leaflets (v) Big Books (vi) Calendars (vii) Posters (viii) Stickers (ix) Table Stands (x) Monthly Magazines (xi) Production and Art Unit	No. " " " " " " " " " "	203 60 60 60 10 .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. 48 39 40 .. .. .. .. .. .. ..	.. 70 70 50 10 5 40 40 10 60 1	
12. Supervision & Administration	2.27	2.17	1.08	(i) Strengthening of Adm. Unit	"	..	..	(E)	
13. Other plan Schemes	..	0.83	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total (A)	65.00	25.34	109.00						

B. NEW SCHEMES

			Advertisement charges
1. Advertisement	..	9.00	Lectures
2. Lectures' Cell	..	0.50	Youth Programme Facility
3. Youth Programme Facility	..	3.50	Organisation
4. Organisation	..	0.50	Training
5. Training	..	0.50	Press Tours
6. Purchase of Vans & Audio	..	5.00	Purchase of Vans
7. Visual equipment	..	19.00	
Total (B)	..	25.34	
Total (A + B)	65.00	125.00	

35. DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN AREAS

The programme will be taken up in a phased manner. It is proposed to cover about 12 laes of urban population under this programme.

Development of Urban areas

75.00

..

200.00

36. MANDIS

Development of Mandis

40.00

57.03

50.00

37. PLANNING AND EVALUATION

Planning & Evaluation

..

..

10.00